

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 94.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2644.

LOCAL ROSTER OF PLAGUE CASES.

Seven Only In the
Space of Ten
Months.

President Pinkham to
Hawaiian Medical
Society.

The following address was made last evening by President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health and was read before the Hawaiian Medical Association at their banquet last evening. It is published at his request:

Gentlemen: In responding to the invitation of your toastmaster, it is a proper occasion to touch upon such items of the work of the Board of Health as may be of marked public interest, and to deal with the subjects in unmistakable language.

The President of the Board of Health speaks this evening solely on his individual responsibility. His statements are not to be construed as the authorized views of the other members of the Board or Territorial officials.

It has become advisable in the interest of the peace of mind of timid and apprehensive inhabitants to speak plainly concerning the disease, "PLAGUE."

In combating public disquietude we must state the exact facts and persuade our people to reflect and let sound, common sense control their feelings.

The terrors of plague are largely the result of sensational writing in the public press, and records pertaining to such periods as were not controlled by modern scientific knowledge and practice.

Upon investigation it will be found that but few people of the Caucasian race have succumbed to the disease where the individuals have observed modern sanitary rules.

Plague is essentially a disease of filth, vermin, and unsanitary surroundings and methods of life.

There seems to be a terror as to the presumed sudden death by plague. The course of that disease covers about the same period as pneumonia of a severe type, and is no more suddenly fatal than other diseases that cause no apprehension or particular comment.

The exact situation in Honolulu as to plague during the past ten months has been as follows:

There have been seven cases only. Of the two recovered while in care of the Board of Health at the Quarantine Hospital. The cases were reported at an early stage of the disease, one was that of a young Hawaiian woman, and the other that of a little Portuguese girl. There were five deaths. One was that of a Japanese, who expired before the employees of the Board could reach him after receiving notification. One was that of a lad whose disease had progressed toward the last stages before we were notified. We are inclined to believe it is custom of going about barefooted may have been the means of his exposure.

The next case was that of a little Chinese boy whose environment was such that disease was courted in nearly every way filth and unsanitary conditions can invite contagion to invade the human body.

The next death was that of a lonely German. He also lived under conditions that invited disease and death in any form that might first attack him. He lived and slept in a close, damp room, that from one year's end to the next failed to receive one single ray of sunlight. We could not conceive conditions more favorable to disease and contagion.

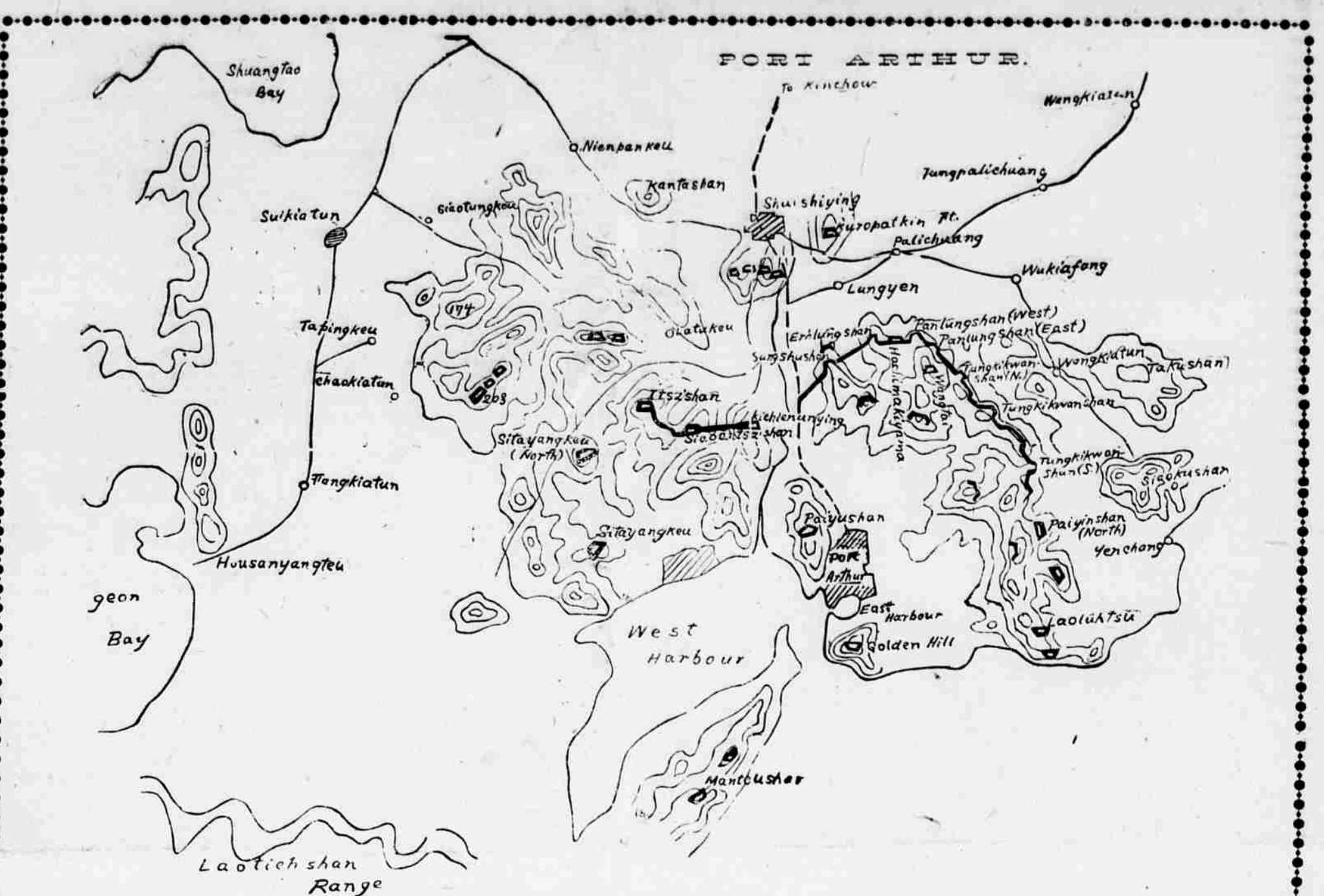
The recent death of a young lady should seem to be one of those extremely infrequent sporadic cases that are unaccountable, and which may be added with the tragic in all forms sudden deaths.

These facts must lead any reasonable mind and self-controlled judgment to reach the conclusion that there is no fear from the disease plague, in almost any other disease of a similar character.

The Board of Health is without cannon fighting filth and unsanitary conditions and destroying the vehicles carrying disease.

The Board is not depending entirely on the means provided by the Legislature, but its President has sought by making private aid to an extent

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR AND MUKDEN



THE ABOVE IS A ROUGH FIELD MAP OF PORT ARTHUR AND ITS DEFENCES. THE FORT AT SHUISHIYING, THE COUNTERSCARP OF WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS THE OTHER DAY, APPEARS AT THE TOP OF THE MAP, COMMANDING THE ROAD TO KIN CHOW AND FACED BY KUROPATKIN FORT AND FOUR HEAVY BATTERIES.

WILL THE PACIFIC MAIL ABSORB THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY?

In view of the recent upward tendency of the Pacific Mail Steamship stock on the New York stock exchange, the rumor, which has been heard often in the past two years, that the Pacific Mail Company is aiming to absorb the Oceanic Company, is again cropping up. The Pacific mail in its latest full page advertisements in magazines, notably that in the last Saturday Evening Post, states that it has a direct connection with Australia after mentioning Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines. As the Pacific Mail at present has no connection whatever with Australia, the new method of advertising has attracted attention to the scheme for absorbing the Oceanic Company, which operates the steamships Sierra, Sonoma, and Ventura between San Francisco and Australia, with Honolulu as a port of call, as well the steamship Alameda between San Francisco and Honolulu and the steamship Mariposa between San Francisco and Tahiti.

ODELL AT THE HEAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Times says: Governor Odell is sincere in his announcement that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator. When his term as Governor expires he will enter upon a business career. The presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been offered to him, and it is said he has agreed to take it. The political effect of this will undoubtedly be to aid a new and powerful factor in the fight over ship subsidy, which will surely begin in the Fifty-sixth Congress, made Republican by a majority of about 10 and unfettered by considerations which have denied a chance to the subsidy scheme in the Fifty-fifth.

The situation will be that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been controlled by the Hawaiian Government, and which is deeply interested in ship subsidies, will have at its head one of the most powerful political leaders in the United States, and a man whose ability and foresight have never been questioned. He will be a valuable addition to the sub-

sidy combine, which is left in need of such a man by Senator Hanna's death.

EXCITEMENT ON CHANGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Thomas W. Lawson today gave out this advertisement for tomorrow morning's papers:

"Notice to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—The capital stock of this company outstanding is 200,000 shares; 100,000 shares are owned by the Southern Pacific Union Pacific railroads. They cost them \$100 per share. The present market price of the stock is \$42. As the largest stockholders next to the Southern Pacific Union Pacific I will pay \$70 per share for substantially 20,000 shares or over all the outstanding minority stock, provided I can purchase same on or before Monday, November 21, 1904. 'Will you, to enable me to do so, sign the attached blank and send same to me by return mail?'"

"THOMAS W. LAWSON.
Boston, Nov. 10, 1904."

The appended blank form is as follows:

"I herewith agree to deliver to Thomas W. Lawson in Boston on or before Monday, November 21, 1904, — shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Co. stock, upon payment by him to me of \$70 per share."

According to a friend who has the confidence of Lawson the bid for the stock is a part of the general attack he has planned against the Rockefeller and Harriman interests. Said this man:

"It is generally understood that the Southern and Union Pacific railroads control the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, one of the properties of Huntington Lawson is a minority stockholder and is in a position to know that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been making large profits in the regular order of business. The profits thereby accruing have gone to the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific combination and the minority stockholders have been left out in the cold."

Lawson is convinced that it is time something should be done to protect the interests of the minority. He is convinced that the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific combine does not own more than a small percentage of the stock and has been going before the public under false colors.

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on the basis of its business, ought to pay at least a 4 per cent dividend and in order to test this point and get a standing in court Lawson is making a bid for the stock at \$70. If it turns out that Lawson is correct in his opinion he will get control of the Pacific Mail, which promises to be a great factor in the building up of trade in the Orient."

Russians Evacuate Daling When Attacked By a Thousand Japanese Troops.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—The Japanese attacks on the northern forts at Port Arthur continue.

DEMORALIZED RUSSIANS.

MUKDEN, Nov. 22.—Before the advance of but 1000 Japanese the Russians evacuated Daling. The Japanese are advancing on Sintsintin.

CAPTURED GERMAN STEAMER.

TOKIO, Nov. 21.—The Japanese have captured the German steamer Batelan while attempting to run the blockade at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Nov. 20.—In the general assault now being made upon Port Arthur, the Japanese have occupied the counterscarp of the important fort of Sungshushan.

NORTHERN ARMY WAITING.

MUKDEN, Nov. 20.—It is believed that the Japanese will begin serious operations here before the result of the attack on Port Arthur is known.

TO SETTLE THE TRAWLER AFFAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Anglo-Russian North Sea convention, to report upon the Baltic fleet's attack on British trawlers, will be signed on Nov. 25.

MUKDEN, Nov. 21.—There is rumored Japanese activity on both Russian flanks. A general engagement, however, is not imminent.

BESIEGING BY SCHEDULE.

TOKIO, Nov. 21.—Operations at Port Arthur are proceeding as pre-arranged. An arsenal has been blown up.

THIRTY THOUSAND DESTITUTE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A hurricane has devastated the Talote islands, leaving 30,000 people destitute.

ARGENTINE STRIKES.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 22.—The strikes have been resumed. Cabs and telephones are suspended and street cars crippled.

A YOUNG WOMAN REBUKED HOBSON

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.), November 10.—While Captain Richard P. Hobson of Merrimac fame spoke at Columbia City in the closing days of the campaign he was very severe in his criticisms of President Roosevelt. When he had finished, a young woman forced her way through the crowd, looked Hobson in the eye and declared that she did not believe one word he had said about the President and that he ought not to make such assertions, knowing them to be untrue. She proved to be Miss Ida Galbreath, a teacher in the public school of Columbia City. Today she received the following from the President:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.—My Dear Miss Galbreath: Will you kindly allow me, as a token of my appreciation, to include my photograph in your next issue. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SPANISH BARK GOES DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Spanish bark Taffalla has foundered and the crew of fifteen are lost.

The Spanish bark Taffalla, Captain Boig, was a vessel of 197 tons register. She sailed from Brunswick, Maine, October 28 bound for Valencia, Spain.

MEDICOS IN SESSION

Would Segregate Women to Mitigate Evil.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The annual meeting of the Territorial Medical Society was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Honolulu Symphony Society's clubhouse, "Halealea Lawn," where the report of the President was read, various other business reports presented, committees appointed, and a new society formed. The latter is the Oahu Medical Society, a sort of wheel within a wheel, and subservient to the Territorial Society. The latter society should meet but once a year. The local society will enable the members to come together once a month or oftener if necessary.

Dr. Wm. L. Moore, the retiring president, presided, with Dr. McDonald as secretary.

Dr. Emerson was admitted as an active member in recognition of his long service in the islands.

A letter from Surgeon General Wyman, of Washington, was read, stating that he would accept the Medical Society's invitation to visit Hawaii and have the time of his life, when his duties would permit.

The following committees were appointed:

Nominating Committee—Dr. Taylor, Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Cooper.

Auditing Committee—Dr. Wayson, Dr. Hodgins, Dr. Waterhouse.

Legislative Committee—Dr. Cooper, Dr. Mays, Dr. Day.

Resolutions Committee—Dr. Waterhouse, Dr. Humphris, Dr. Walters, Dr. Emerson.

The question then arose as to the formation of a sub-society, as a local organization. The Territorial Society at this juncture adjourned until 8 p. m. to give the members an opportunity to organize the local society.

Dr. Taylor was appointed temporary chairman, and Dr. Hodgins, temporary secretary.

It was decided to call the new society the Oahu Medical Society, to which all practitioners are entitled to become members. The new society was organized on the motion of Dr. Sinclair.

Present at the afternoon meeting were Doctors Taylor, Sloggett, Cooper, Hodgins, McDonald, Katsuki, Kobayashi, Humphris, Herbert, Raymond, Wayson, Sawyer, Judd, Pratt, Emerson, Rodgers, Judd, Moore, Sinclair, Mays, Mitamura, de Faria, Hoffmann, Walters, Waterhouse, Uchida, Rossliter and Knudsen.

PRESIDENT MOORE'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Moore, President of the Territorial Medical Society, presented his annual address as follows:

Fellow Members of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society and Guests:

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to this, the first meeting of a general character of the society. I appreciate the honor conferred upon me in making me your presiding officer. I wish to thank the members of the various committees for the thorough and faithful manner in which they have performed their parts, without which this event, which promises so much, would have been impossible.

It is desirable that these annual gatherings should continue, and grow in influence and interest. It will be so if all of our members are determined that such shall be the annual condition. The promotion of good fellowship, the reading of papers which show the latest advance in all branches of our science; comparing notes and planning for the future well repays this stepping aside from our various spheres of active work for as short a time. In this connection it seems proper to suggest that permanent quarters for the society in Honolulu with the nucleus of a library, with reading rooms and rooms for discussion are necessary; that the society should have a common point where there may be the utmost freedom of communication and of becoming acquainted one with another.

We have a most attractive list of papers submitted, which will doubtless consider exhaustively the various subjects presented, and I therefore confine these remarks to mere suggestions as to lines of work the society might well adopt, leaving the elucidation for others. This meeting with the reading of these papers, discussions thereupon and the clinics cannot fail to be of equal interest and great practical value.

Hawaii, situated in the midst of the great North Pacific Ocean, is not only the crossroads of the Pacific, but it constitutes the extreme frontier of western civilization, and for this reason great responsibilities devolve upon us as equals and not as exiles in any other locality. It is hardly necessary to speak of the broad and high nature of our profession, embracing as it does medicine and surgery with their subdivisions, anatomy and physiology, public hygiene and all that pertains to fostering and protecting the public health.

In this distant spot, reported by thousands of miles of ocean and many days in time from the great centers of science and of supply we are called upon practically as a community to meet the threat of epidemics and plagues. The story of the pest which has been done. We have seen and felt down an invasion of Asiatic cholera; we are constantly aware of typhoid, and only the skill and ability of our physicians, backed by the skill of our nurses, have kept these things in check. We have very inadequate provision for recreation, and with the completion of the Hawaiian canal we must be prepared to cope with yellow fever. All of the life which is upon us, poverty and superstition of the Orient are constantly seeking entrance to our fair Isles. We owe it to ourselves, by the first law of nature, that these threatened invasions should be repelled. It devolves upon us to prevent this Territory from becoming a menace to the state in general. We must remember that we have at our backs the vast territory of the United States, Canada and the other countries of America. To accomplish this it is necessary that the doctor should take a constant, keen and important place in the affairs of the country.

I think it has been shown that the medical profession of these islands as a body cannot be excelled, either in skill or attainments, and you have only to work in accord to exercise an irresistible force in accomplishing measures. It is true that you have worked unceasingly in rain and shine, by daylight and in darkness and often there has been no reward except the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty and that you have accomplished for the community results it sometimes knows not of.

Science has demonstrated that tuberculosis is infectious and that it may be cured; that the dried sputum is the prime factor in its dissemination; that outdoor life, free air and sunlight are potent factors for cure. Yet even in our sunny clime we have not far to go to find veritable hotbeds for this disease.

We know that rats and vermin are the common carriers of the plague bacillus and that its existence in a community constitutes a terrible menace, yet witness the apparent apathy with which the efforts of the Board of Health are met, in its attempt to eradicate the evil of boundless hordes of rats.

We know that the mosquito is the "rapid transit" for malaria and yellow fever and that intelligent care and attention will go far to eliminate these diseases by destroying and rendering impossible the pests that distribute them, and yet it is hardly doubtful that within a stone's throw of our gathering place we could find abundant breeding places for the mosquito.

Veneral diseases are increasing in our midst, with consequent destruction to our young men and women, increasing sterility, shortened life and numberless attendant evils. We also know that segregation and kindred means will go far to militate against this evil.

We now have trachoma putting in its deadly work with a large and important portion of our population, and yet it has been seen fit to abolish the position of government physician, thereby taking away one of the most effective means of ascertaining the presence of and checking the disease.

It lies with the physicians largely, to create and foster knowledge, information and sentiment that will educate the laymen and not only induce them to trust but to assist the physician, who is to show that he has knowledge and is worthy of trust; thereby these diseases and the dangers therefrom may be reduced to a minimum and these Islands become indeed a very Paradise of the Pacific.

Medical science and the rules of health in connection therewith are not alone sufficient. It is necessary in every community, but more especially situated as we are, that the strong arm of the law should constantly lend its assistance and we have much need of further remedial legislation. Now is the time to act. The Legislature of the Territory is about to meet for its biennial session and this society should bring such influence to bear, that adequate means may be provided, not only to meet but to cope with the emergencies which are continually before us.

With the conditions in the midst of which we live, it would seem that the present is an ill time for the abolition of the post of government physician. If they were necessary in the past days of comparative freedom from danger, when communication with the great Orient was almost non-existent; how much more so today with this communication frequent, rapid, and greatly to increase in the near future. At the present time Hawaii has the undeniable distinction of being the only civilized commonwealth which makes practically no provision for its indigent sick. The historic saying is "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute," but it would seem at present as though in Hawaii it is "Nothing for defense but anything for revenue."

An important subject for legislation is suggested by present conditions concerning and controlling the right of a physician to practice. In England, in Germany and others of the great states of the world, a physician is licensed because he has become learned in medicine and is ready to practice his art; after receiving the license he can practice throughout the entire country without regard to imaginary lines separating states. There are reciprocal relations between some countries so that a qualified physician or surgeon of one is authorized to practice in the other; but in America, so far as I know, no matter how well prepared; from whatever university the physician may have received his letters, the fact that he is able and is authorized to practice in one state or territory does not permit him to cross over the border and practice in a neighboring state without first passing an examination such as a mere tyro in college might receive. Once thoroughly qualified there does not seem to be a good reason why a physician should not be free to go wherever he pleases, at any time in the jurisdiction of the United States and practice his profession. It is however but just that anyone who desires to practice the healing art in any country should first be asked to produce the certificate of qualifications which he is to give such license. All of this can best be regulated by statute.

Continuation of the association and others who gather here to listen to the society and discussion thereon, we bid you a most cordial welcome.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to reading prepared papers on various medical subjects and a general discussion of the same.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY GIVES SUNDAY LAW CONSTRUCTION

Rest and Recreation for the Workers and Peace and Quiet for the Community Are What He Would Enforce.

Editor Advertiser: The public press and public gossip having given me credit for saying and intending to do so many things that I have not said and never have thought of doing, I think it fair to the public and to myself to make a definite statement of what I understand the Sunday law to mean and in what spirit it should be enforced.

In the first place I do not understand the Sunday law to have been enacted for the purpose of supporting any particular religion or religious sect or code of morals. The day when the tenets of any church can be enforced by civil laws in the United States has passed.

My understanding of the spirit and intent of the Sunday law is that it has two main objects in view, viz.:

First, to insure to the workers of the Territory a day of rest and recreation once in each week.

Second, to secure to the entire community, once each week, a day of peace and quiet.

The law does not require, and was not intended to require, absolute rest nor absolute quiet. It would be impossible of enforcement if it did.

In recognition of this fact the law specifies certain exceptions to the rule. It necessarily leaves a wide field for difference of opinion as to whether certain acts are works of "necessity" or not. Whether or not a given case is within or without the statute is frequently a matter of opinion and opinions will differ. Other people have as much right to their opinions as I have to mine. They may be right and I may be wrong, but as I am the executive officer of the law and responsible for the enforcement of the law, I am obliged to act upon my construction thereof until some higher authority, the court or the legislature overrules me.

The law is unable to enumerate, beforehand, exactly what is and what is not prohibited or permitted under the statute. Neither can I.

In the execution of the discretion which the laws compel me to exercise, I do not propose to draw any hard and fast line, nor to act arbitrarily nor unreasonably. Particular cases will each have to depend upon their own merits, and my first judgment is open to change if facts and conditions can be presented to me justifying it.

Concerning what is "necessary" labor, I recognize that the necessities of modern civilization include many things which were not required a generation ago, and as time goes on other necessities will arise and have to be recognized. But there are many classes of work concerning which there can be no question. They are purely for business profit, and can be performed as well on any other day without injuring or inconveniencing anybody. As to these acts I propose to enforce the law as strictly as I can with the available force under my command. I do this, not only because it is the law, but because it accords with my conviction that the best interests of the community are served by it. The greed and selfishness of many employers is such that unless restricted by law, they would work their employees 365 days in the year and the extra day in leap year. In these days of keen competition, if one man in a given trade works seven days in the week, his competitors have got to do the same or fall behind in the race. If there is no restriction the result will eventually be that nearly everybody will be compelled to either work on Sunday or fail in business. I consider the enforced cessation from work on Sunday to be one of the most vital laws for the protection of the poor and the workers of every class, and that I should have their hearty support and that of every one who believes that life is worth more than dollars, in enforcing this measure, which is pre-eminently for their protection.

As to the peace and quiet feature of the Sunday law, and what

son of the same. The principal feature was a paper on the Social Evil by Dr. Charles B. Cooper, being an argument in favor of the segregation of women of the fallen class, adapted to the recent conditions imposed by the police department. Dr. Cooper endorsed the decision of the police in this matter, and presented extracts from remarks and papers of the most eminent authorities sustaining his position.

The physicians present heartily endorsed Dr. Cooper's proposals, and almost to a man the society went on record in favor of segregation. Remarks in favor of the proposal were made by Dr. Humphris, Dr. Walters, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Hoffmann, Dr. Sloggett and Dr. Emerson.

Another important feature was the discussion of the paper on "The Federal Control of Tuberculosis" by Dr. Carl Ramos, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in which considerable space was devoted to the federal consumptive hospital at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Dr. Day, commenting on the paper, said that he thought we were somewhat behind the times in Hawaii, there being no provision to any extent for the care of consumptives here.

"When we think of the death rate here, between the 100 and 150 deaths a year by tuberculosis," he said, "it means that there is probably double that number of cases at least in the Territory. It seems as though this question is a very important one and one which this society would do well at a future meeting to take up for consideration."

Dr. Sinclair thought that Dr. Day had overlooked the Honolulu Insular Hospital, where every tuberculosis patient was admitted. The hospital was not in an ideal location, as there were in houses of being cured and did not seem to be in a place to spend their last days.

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for the past year or so, and, at a meeting held in Honolulu on November 11, both steps were decided upon by the management. The capital stock has been increased to \$1,500,000, so that \$500,000 worth of new stock is to be issued. A new mill is to be erected, probably on or near the site of the present mill, as soon as the year's crop is ground, and the new mill will probably be completed by December 1, 1935.

An immense canal or ditch, under the supervision of James T. Taylor, C. E., is being surveyed from Waialeale, which will extend to a large area of land between Waikapa and Maunaloa bay, thus largely increasing the tillable area of the plantation. It is estimated that it will take about two years to complete this ditch, and when finished the Waialeale sugar plantation may safely be figured as a 15,000-ton proposition.—Maui News.

Efficient Operator Leaves.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kinney left Lahaina for Kahului on Wednesday. Immediately after his resignation, Operator Kinney received a very complimentary letter from the wireless company in Honolulu. His work has always given entire satisfaction to the company and its patrons. He has also received the thanks of the Republican leaders, for his faithful and unprecedented efforts on the night after election. He remained on duty until 3:45 on the following morning. Prominent business men in Honolulu, as well as on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, regret the retirement of Operator Kinney.

Mr. Ralston took charge of Lahaina wireless office on Tuesday.

It is understood that Operator Kinney will soon take a business position at Kahului, and Mrs. Kinney have charge of the Club House at that place.—Maui News.

ITEMS FROM COURT FILES ON SATURDAY

Ellen Dwight petitions to be appointed guardian of her six minor children.

David Kawannakoa and John F. Colburn, two of the sureties of Edward Vivian Richardson, have by their attorney, C. W. Ashford, entered a demurrer to the amended complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, suing on the bond.

The authority of the Superintendent of Public Works and the responsibility of Richardson as clerk of the water works bureau are denied. A misjoinder of parties in making Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. a defendant is alleged, and, among uncertainties of the bill asserted, it is stated that times and amounts of Richardson's defalcations are not given and there is nothing to show if any money, or how much, was embezzled by Richardson before the death of W. H. Cornwell, one of his sureties.

Judge De Holt granted the motion for a commission to take the testimony of E. B. McClanahan in Chicago for the libel suit of W. A. Kinney against Samuel Parker, H. W. Prouty is the commissioner.

The hearing of the petition to oust Kalama from the guardianship of two minor girls was not concluded yesterday.

Judge Robinson has set the trial of J. E. Fullerton, malicious injury, for a week from tomorrow. There was a mistrial of this case before Judge Gear.

Elizabeth K. Wilder has brought a suit in ejectment against H. R. Macfarlane Jr. et al. for 600 square feet of land at Waikiki.

Mrs. W. F. Kinneer of Molokai, who sends a question of persons to this paper, is informed that she is mistaken in the man. The one she refers to was born in the United States.

is and what is not proper or permissible conduct, there is the same opportunity for honest difference of opinion as to where the line should be drawn.

I consider that recreation is as important as rest, and that whatever of the former can be enjoyed without interfering with the latter, should be permitted.

There are certain forms of recreation and instructive exhibitions which do not interfere with the peace and quiet of the community nor cause excessive or unnecessary labor. Of this description are libraries, museums, picture galleries, aquariums, zoological gardens and others of a similar character, which should not only be permitted but encouraged.

Another class of recreation which I think of the greatest benefit to the community is outdoor exercise, games and sports, provided always that they are carried on in such a manner and in such places as not to interfere with the rights of others to peace and quiet.

This again leaves the door open to differences of opinion concerning individual cases. Discretion must be used and I propose to use it as justly as I know how, without harshness or favor.

In my discretion, Sunday baseball or football as conducted by the regular leagues, with their full paraphernalia of paid admissions, ticket sellers and takers and other employees, and general air of professionalism, the crowds attending and the incidental excitement and noise, would be an interference with the rights of others to a day of peace and quiet.

On the other hand, the playing of outdoor games, baseball or otherwise, without undue parade and disturbance, in places where they will not interfere with the peace and quiet of others, should be encouraged.

If the playing of such games is conducted as a business, or in such a noisy manner as to be a nuisance to others, they will violate both the labor and the peace and quiet features of the Sunday law, and should be suppressed not only because it is against the law, but because it is against the maintaining of orderly society and right living.

These are the principles which I shall try to live up to in my construction and enforcement of the Sunday law. I submit that they are neither harsh nor unreasonable, and I ask the support and assistance of the responsible citizens of Honolulu in carrying them into effect.

WM. HENRY,
High Sheriff.

HOW NOTLEY SPILT CASH

His Election Expenses Near Nine Hundred Dollars.

In addition to the returns of expenses by candidates at the late election previously reported in the Advertiser, another batch was received at the office of the Secretary of Hawaii yesterday of which a summary is given below.

Charles K. Notley, Home Rule candidate for Delegate to Congress, makes a return that puts the highest other yet received at the bottom of a well. He certifies to an expenditure of nearly nine hundred dollars, most of which is given in a lump sum.

R. W. Aylett, candidate for Representative in the Fourth District, paid his nomination fee of \$25 and \$50.25 personal expenses, a total of \$75.25.

Charles J. Broad, candidate for Representative in the Fifth District, expended \$25 for his nomination fee, \$3 for personal expenses and \$1.50 for advertising.

Thomas H. Kalawala, Representative Fifth District, expended \$52 as follows: Nomination fee, \$25; Evening Bulletin, \$2.50; Commercial Advertiser, \$6.50; Commercial Advertiser (cut), \$2.25; railroad fares, \$9; incidental expenses around Oahu, \$5.75.

J. K. Kaohi, candidate for Representative, Fourth District, accounts for \$43.25, thus: Personal expenses, \$25; printing and advertising, \$7.25; stationery and postage, \$1; public meetings, \$5; clerk and messengers, \$2.50; watch, \$2.50.

J. M. Kealoha, candidate for Representative, Fifth District, spent \$40.50 itemized as follows: Personal expenses, \$25; printing and advertising, \$5; public meetings, \$3; clerk and messengers, \$5; watch, \$2.50.

John C. Lane, Senator elect for the Third Senatorial District, Oahu, accounts for \$76, thus: Nomination fee, \$25; printing and advertising, \$16; personal expenses, \$35.

Charles A. Long, Representative Fourth District, expended a total of \$77.25, made up of his nomination fee and \$52.25 personal expenses given in lump.

Charles K. Notley, candidate for Delegate for the 59th Congress, submits an expense account of \$38, of which \$382 is lumped as personal expenses. The balance of \$16 was squandered on printing and advertising.

David Notley, candidate for Representative in the Fourth District, expended \$53, thus itemized: Personal expenses, \$25; printing and advertising, \$7.50; public meetings, \$10; clerk and messengers, \$7; watch, \$3.50.

S. K. Oili, candidate for Senator in the Third Senatorial District, expended \$73.25 in the following ways: Personal expenses, \$25; printing and advertising, \$8.50; stationery and postage, 75 cents; public meetings, \$4; clerk and messengers, \$2.50; watch, \$2.50.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt cures of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The collections from Maui received on the Kinau yesterday amounted to \$130,000.

is and what is not proper or permissible conduct, there is the same opportunity for honest difference of opinion as to where the line should be drawn.

I consider that recreation is as important as rest, and that whatever of the former can be enjoyed without interfering with the latter, should be permitted.

There are certain forms of recreation and instructive exhibitions which do not interfere with the peace and quiet of the community nor cause excessive or unnecessary labor. Of this description are libraries, museums, picture galleries, aquariums, zoological gardens and others of a similar character, which should not only be permitted but encouraged.

Another class of recreation which I think of the greatest benefit to the community is outdoor exercise, games and sports, provided always that they are carried on in such a manner and in such places as not to interfere with the rights of others to peace and quiet.

This again leaves the door open to differences of opinion concerning individual cases. Discretion must be used and I propose to use it as justly as I know how, without harshness or favor.

In my discretion, Sunday baseball or football as conducted by the regular leagues, with their full paraphernalia of paid admissions, ticket sellers and takers and other employees, and general air of professionalism, the crowds attending and the incidental excitement and noise, would be an interference with the rights of others to a day of peace and quiet.

On the other hand, the playing of outdoor games, baseball or otherwise, without undue parade and disturbance, in places where they will not interfere with the peace and quiet of others, should be encouraged.

If the playing of such games is conducted as a business, or in such a noisy manner as to be a nuisance to others, they will violate both the labor and the peace and quiet features of the Sunday law, and should be suppressed not only because it is against the law, but because it is against the maintaining of orderly society and right living.

These are the principles which I shall try to live up to in my construction and enforcement of the Sunday law. I submit that they are neither harsh nor unreasonable, and I ask the support and assistance of the responsible citizens of Honolulu in carrying them into effect.

WM. HENRY,
High Sheriff.

WAILUKU TO DOUBLE ITS SUGAR OUTPUT

Station thousand tons of sugar where less than eight thousand tons per year were grown is the promise of the Wailuku Sugar Co., and as the land is now available and the water will be available upon the completion of the big Waialeale ditch, there is no doubt that the company will make good its promise within the next few years.

The proposition of increasing the output of the company and of building a new mill here have been under serious consideration by the directors of the company

ANOTHER BIG LIBEL SUIT

S. M. Ballou Sues S. Parker for \$75,000.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt will, at 9:30 this morning, resume the hearing of the petition of Rebecca Kanahale for the removal of E. P. Kalam and the appointment of herself as guardian of two minor girls. This will be the third day of the hearing. The petitioner was on the witness stand Thursday afternoon and until the close of yesterday's session.

BALLOU SUES PARKER.

Sidney M. Ballou, of the former law firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has brought a libel suit against Samuel Parker for \$75,000 damages. The grounds are similar to those of the \$50,000 suit of W. A. Kinney against Parker, referring to his publication of a charge of unprofessional conduct against Kinney and Ballou in a pleading made by him in the Parker guardianship matter.

RAISES FEDERAL QUESTION.

A demurrer to the petition of John A. Cummins for the cancellation of a deed of trust he gave to Joseph O. Carter for the benefit and protection of his family and heirs has been entered by Frank E. Thompson for the minor defendants, viz., James Merseberg, May Merseberg, Charles Merseberg, Matilda Merseberg, Ida Merseberg, William Merseberg, Helen Merseberg, Madeline Merseberg, John Adam Cummins, Thomas Cummins, Raplee Cummins, Moseley Cummins and Wood Cummins. It states grounds similar to those in the demurrer of Joseph O. Carter, trustee, previously reported in this paper, which include the point that the laws giving a circuit judge at chambers jurisdiction in equity and probate are unconstitutional.

The Territorial Supreme Court, in the Parker case, has found this point not well taken and any other determination of it, excepting an improbable reversal by that court of its own decision, must come from the Supreme Court of the United States. As the point is based on the construction of the Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, it becomes ultimately a Federal question.

RICE PLANTERS SUE.

A bill in equity for foreclosure of mortgage and appointment of receiver has been brought by the City Mill Co., Ltd., against Lan Tai and others doing business under the firm name of Wo Sing Wai. The claim is for \$307,139 on account of advances to defendants as rice planters, together with interest from October 10, 1904. The mortgage covers a rice plantation at Haaula, with various leases and the rice crop. It is prayed that a commissioner be appointed to sell the property for cash and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt.

H. A. P. CARTER ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of H. A. P. Carter, deceased, a document has been filed at chambers before Judge De Bolt as follows:

"Inventory of estate's property now in the hands of the trustees, with present market values given except on the stock:

1233 shares C. Brewer & Co. stock at par \$100.....	\$123,300
\$20,200 Oahu R. R. & L. bonds at \$104.....	21,008
\$5000 Kahuku Plant. Co. bonds, \$100.....	5,000
\$5000 Oahu Sugar Pl. Co. bonds, \$100.....	5,000
\$4000 Pioneer Mill Co. bonds, \$100.....	4,000
\$11,000 Hawn. Sugar Co. bonds, \$100.....	11,000
\$14,000 Haku Sugar Co. bonds, \$100.....	14,000
\$15,000 Pala Plant. Co. bonds, \$100.....	15,000
Notes—	
John Mott Smith Estate.....	35,000
J. F. Humburg.....	5,000
	\$243,308

One-fifth of said amount, viz., 1-5 of \$243,308, or \$48,661.60, representing the interest of the late S. A. Carter, is to be taken out and divided among the heirs.....\$48,661.60

Also, accrued interest and dividends as follows: On notes, dividends, stocks and bonds (excepting O. R. & L. Co. bonds whose coupons are not payable until Jan. 1, 1905.) From September 1, 1904, to October 1, 1904, \$577.62; from October 1, 1904, to Nov. 17, 1904, \$2414.33.....2,991.95

\$51,653.55

All of accrued interest and dividends in hands of trustees on acc. S. A. Carter, since Jan. 1, 04, the date of the death of S. A. Carter, goes to the heirs. "Trustees' receipt from beneficiaries. Received from trustees of this estate as follows:

256.6 shares C. Brewer & Co. stock at \$100.....	\$25,660.00
\$12,500 O. R. & L. bonds at \$104.....	12,480.00
\$4,000 Pioneer Mill Co. bonds at \$100.....	4,000.00
\$2,000 Hawn. Sugar Co. bonds at \$100.....	2,000.00
\$4,000 Pala Plant. Co. bonds at \$100.....	4,000.00
Pre rata from sale of \$1000 Haku bonds to balance.....	321.60
	\$48,661.60

Also, accrued interest and dividends as follows: On notes, etc., excepting O. R. & L. Co. bonds etc., from Sept. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1904, \$577.62; from Oct. 1, 1904, to Nov. 17, 1904, \$2414.33.....2,991.95

\$51,653.55

The same being 1-5 distributive share of all shares, notes and bonds, or their equivalent, together with accrued interest and dividends thereon, said amount interest and dividends having accumulated since Sept. 1, 1904, the date of the death of Myrd Augustus Carter. The amount given, of said accrued interest and dividends, is the net amount, after deducting commissions and expenses of said accrued interest and dividends, collected from Sept. 1, 1904, up to November 17, 1904.

"The trustees have under their control certain property of this estate, located in Seattle, State of Washington, and in Stockton, State of California. For business reasons, said property has not yet been brought to the Territory of Hawaii. Until it has been brought here, the distributive share of the late S. A. Carter, of the Seattle and Stockton property, cannot be taken out and divided among the heirs.

"The beneficiaries' receipt to the trustees for the one-sixth distributive share of Charles L. Carter, deceased, filed in court May 3, 1907, indicates that the heirs of Charles L. Carter received their share of all the estate's property located in Seattle, Washington, and Stockton, California. This is not so. A portion of the Seattle property was realized on, the proceeds brought here, and distributed to the Charles L. Carter heirs; but there is still property both in Seattle and Stockton in which the Charles L. Carter heirs have an interest; and this Seattle and Stockton property will be properly divided and distributed among the heirs of Charles L. Carter and S. A. Carter at a later period.

"Dated Honolulu, November 17, 1904.

"G. R. CARTER,

"CORDELIA J. CARTER,

"FRANCES I. CREHORE,

By Hawn Trust Co., Ltd.,

J. R. Galt, Treas.

"AGNES CARTER GALT.

"Approved: Trustees under will of

H. A. P. Carter.

"J. O. CARTER, Trustee.

"G. R. CARTER,

"J. R. GALT."

PAPERS FILED.

The following papers were filed yesterday afternoon: Motion and notice of hearing in Jas. L. Holt, assessor, vs. W. C. Achi, et al.; joinder in demurrer and notice of hearing in Elizabeth K. Meyer vs. Jesse Makainai; joinder in demurrer and notice of hearing in L. F. Alvarez vs. Mary Bertelmann, et al.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Dole sentenced Shiraisha Riichiro, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy, to be imprisoned at hard labor six months.

Mrs. Makalili's suit for damages for the death of her husband against the bark Olympic was argued to conclusion and submitted.

MICRONESIAN KING IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—John Wesley is not, as his name might imply, a relative or descendant of the illustrious founder of Methodism, but he is a religious man, although he was not always such. In fact, John Wesley, is a reformed cannibal from the Micronesian group of the South Sea Islands, who, under missionary care and guidance, has himself become a shining light and a sweet savor in the nostrils of the godly.

In the old days he did not bear his famous patronymic. The missionaries endowed him with that distinction which has prospered with him greatly in a spiritual way.

John Wesley in his unregenerate days wore a cannibal ear with rings in it, which is not exactly the same thing as a cauliflower ear such as Sharkey, the fighting sailorman, sports.

Now, when he took service on the missionary ship Vine, it was represented to him that this organ in its then condition was scarcely a Christian appendage. The missionaries, of course, did not insist on the conversion of his ear to Christian models, but John Wesley being himself a man of nice feeling realized that he was not in accord with the fashions.

Before he had seen the light John Wesley, being the son of a great chief, had spent much time and pains in the making of his ears. Noblesse oblige in the South Seas as well as on land where you do not have your neighbor for a boiled dinner. He slit the outer lobe of his ears and hung weights to the end of the strip so that it gradually grew longer—perhaps a couple of inches—making a handsome loop, which the islanders regard as a mark of high degree.

Now when John Wesley saw the error of his ways he decided he would have new ears as part of the new man. That to its pristine beauty so far as the resources of surgery might effect that purpose. Accordingly, on his arrival in this city, he would restore that organ in this city he sought Dr. E. R. Bryant of 409, Sutter street and requested that his ears be put in the fashion.

"I simply sliced off the skin of the hanging strip," said Dr. Bryant yesterday, "and made the lobe of the ear raw. Then I stuck them together. It made a pretty good normal ear after the restoration."

Wesley is at present on board the steamer Azate, in the Oakland estuary, in company with James Towse, also a native of the islands. The men were two of a party of eight who reached here as the crew of the missionary supply steamer Vine, the American crew, having deserted at Kusaie. The native crew was obtained by the Rev. H. McVie, Tenny district secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Congregational Church. He solemnly promised to the chief of the island that the crew would be brought back. Six of them were sent back last week, and these two will be returned on a German steamer to the Marshall Islands, and from there will regain their home in a small boat.

Wesley's ears have healed and only the stitches remain to show that the operation was performed. Wesley speaks no English, but by signs shows that he is highly tickled that his ears are now a la Americaine.

A PRESS CORRESPONDENT SAW INSIDE OF PORT ARTHUR

NAGASAKI, Nov. 7.—Edward Emerson Jr., correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, is the latest war writer to have run the Japanese blockade and enter besieged Port Arthur. Emerson has just returned and gives an interesting description of conditions in the beleaguered stronghold, which he left just previous to the recent general assault. He says:

"After having arrived, along with a companion, at the light-house on Liaoshan promontory, close to Port Arthur, the boat in which we had sailed from Miaotao Islands was picked up by a small Russian torpedo-boat attached to the battleship Peresviet and towed to that vessel, which lies two miles outside of the harbor. The Peresviet is as badly battered by Japanese shells as the Cesarevitch. Both ship and crew were in a filthy condition. From the Peresviet we were taken to Admiral Wiren, who was on board the Bayan, outside of the Tiger's Tail. The Bayan also was badly damaged and dirty.

"Admiral Wiren asked for news of the Baltic fleet and learning that it was then still at Revel expressed his despair.

"Altogether there are sixteen fighting ships in the harbor. None of these have been dismantled. The sailors are kept on board and only machine guns have been sent ashore. There is plenty of coal, but ammunition is scarce.

"In the distance ten miles off can be seen the smoke of Admiral Togo's blockaders. The Japanese fleet has been doing little bombardment of late.

"In the military prison behind Golden Hill there are thirty-three Japanese.

VISITS STOESEL'S HOUSE.

"From the flagship I was escorted to the harbor master, who was found in a bombproof cellar under the Admiralty building, equipped with telephone, telegraph and electric mine connections.

"We were then escorted to General Stoessel's house. All along the road to the general's house were seen the ravages of the incessant bombardment. The Japanese guns fire at ten-minute intervals. The Russians reply every half-hour. One battery of ten guns is placed a few rods from the general's house. Ninety per cent of the Japanese shells do no damage.

"Most of the killed are coolies, the weekly average being thirty.

"The city is remarkably tranquil and street traffic goes on smoothly. The shops are open all day. Two restaurants are running. Meals cost two rubles (\$1). There is no fresh meat except horseflesh. Ten horses are slaughtered daily. One hundred horses are all that remained when I left. There is plenty of canned stuff and large supplies of rice, wheat and bean cake. There is no lack of vodka. Single eggs cost thirty kopecks (15 cents).

"Since the Japanese captured the reservoir there is nothing to be had but cistern water. Typhoid is prevalent. Nobody, apparently, minds the bombardment. Children play in the streets. Coolies work under guard. Carriages and carts are driven about. I observed an officer teaching a woman to ride a bicycle while bombs passed overhead.

OLD WARRIOR ASTOUNDED.

"The General learned from me for the first time of Kuropatkin's defeats. He was not inclined to credit the story until convinced by some Chefoo newspapers that I showed him. It perfectly astounded him to know that Kuropatkin was at Mukden. He believed him to be advancing southward. He said in Russian: 'There is no help, then, but to die or go to Matsuyama prison.'

"He asked that Kuropatkin's reverses be concealed from the garrison, which still believes that Kuropatkin is attacking General Nogi's rear.

"Stoessel praises the bravery and kindness of the Japanese, who take great care of the Russian wounded. He feels proud of fighting such foes.

"At luncheon I was presented to Mme. Stoessel and her daughter. Seven persons sat down to luncheon, which was a frugal meal in the Russian style, with vodka, wine and tea. I praised the beef-steak. Stoessel laughed. It was horseflesh. Mme. Stoessel laughed. She professes to like horseflesh.

"After luncheon a bomb burst outside, the whole house was shaken and the upper windows shattered. The conversation, however, continued without interruption. No one was killed. Mme. Stoessel quietly told her servant to mend the windows with paper.

"In the afternoon we visited the Army and Navy clubs. Everybody was very gay."

BIG ROUND OF VISITS

Honolulu can boast of many of the most advanced systems for fighting diseases, destroying the lurking germs which menace mankind, treating the sick, both in body and mind and carrying on a sanitary warfare against filth. The members of the Territorial Medical Association who inspected the United States Quarantine hospital and equipment on Quarantine Island, the Queen's Hospital, the Sewer Sump and pumping plant, the garbage crematory, the Insane Asylum and the Hospital for Incurables, expressed themselves amazed at the modern methods and appliances with which Honolulu is equipped to ward off disease and epidemics.

The Territorial Medical Association devoted yesterday to enjoying the hospitality of the various places above mentioned, the physicians spending nearly the whole day in the pursuit of wisdom.

Uncle Sam has placed in the harbor of Honolulu one of the most modern hospitals for the treatment of those who come to these shores from foreign lands. Medical men yesterday, after investigating the length and breadth of the island with its accommodations for at least two regiments of soldiers, its cheerful, well-furnished cottages and dormitories of a superior kind, its dormitories for the most exacting first-class passenger, said that Honolulu was in time have one of the finest Marine Quarantine stations of any port in the United States.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

The medical society first attended a clinic at the Queen's Hospital at which

Drs. Wood, Cooper and Hoffman officiated.

FINE QUARANTINE STATION.

At 11 o'clock the physicians gathered on the Oceanic dock, whence they were escorted aboard the Quarantine launch Oahu by Dr. F. C. Hobdy and Dr. Carl Ramos of the U. S. M. H. S. staff. The guests were landed at the long quarantine wharf, which being traversed brought them to the new administrative building of the island, where they were met by the staff of the hospital attendants, white, Hawaiian and Japanese, drawn up in platoon formation. The men were all in white uniforms and presented a natty appearance. Dr. L. E. Cofer, head of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Hawaii, met the guests on the lanai, attended by Drs. Sinclair and James of his staff. The visitors were divided into three parties and were escorted over the island.

The administrative building is a two-story frame structure, painted red, as are all the buildings. The offices, technical rooms and all were arranged in excellent order. The next building visited was the fumigating establishment, where clothing is subjected to fumigation in heat furnaces of the most improved type. Then in turn were visited the neat quarters of the attendants.

A vast amount of filling has been done in the low places, and a system of streets pervades the island. All the buildings rest on concrete piers and lawns everywhere are springing up, while thousands of young trees are growing as rapidly as salt-water soaked depths will permit. The rank weeds which infest the island are being cleared away and in a short time a magnificent appropriation of \$10,000 will be used for surrounding the island with a cement wall, giving the island the shape of an egg.

The first class passenger detention dormitory, with their clean rooms, furnished with iron beds and room, and appliances—the "cotton" dining hall, the gym, the swimming bath, the kitchen, the bath, the laundry

and all are worthy of an institution maintained by the United States for the comfort and well-being of travelers who may have the misfortune to be detained in the interest of the public health.

The bacteriological laboratory is replete with every appliance necessary to extensive work in this direction. In connection with the bacteriological department is a pen for guinea pigs. Dr. Hobdy is explaining a recent importation of the pigs said: "The ship started from San Francisco with 12 guinea pigs; 16 died on the way and 22 arrived here safely."

The hospital section, where contagious and non-contagious cases are treated, is an interesting group of buildings. Small, separate, air-tight cottages are provided for small-pox patients. Near-by is the orderly's domicile. The first class cabin passenger's hospital, one side devoted to the reception of males, and the opposite side to females, is handsomely equipped. The floors are polished, the buildings are made air-tight for disinfecting, and there is evidence on all sides that Uncle Sam has provided liberally. The surgical room would be a credit to the best hospitals.

The buildings for storage and Asiatic steamer passengers are large and commodious. Then there are the buildings for military patients and those detained for one reason or another. "Camp Roosevelt" is the name of a section provided with sandy streets, where wooden foundations erected over waterways have been built. Upon these can be erected tents for the accommodation of 1800 soldiers, each tent accommodating six men.

The crematory, in which the human dead of Honolulu are incinerated, is a compact brick structure where remains are cremated thoroughly and in a short time. The place is scrupulously clean, and were a chapel provided in connection with the building, the whole would be an even greater argument in favor of cremation as against burial.

At 12 o'clock the physicians and other guests were invited to the dining room, where Dr. Cofer had set out an excellent repast. The room was handsomely decorated with American flags, garnished with the yellow flag of the quarantine service. The posts were wrapped with red, white and blue bunting representing the national colors, and yellow for the service. The table was prettily decorated with red hibiscus flowers and ferns. Chowder, sandwiches, liquid refreshments and cigars were served. At each guest's place was a souvenir card inscribed, "The Territorial Medical Association of Hawaii—Greetings—U. S. Quarantine Station, November 20, 1904." The card was adorned with crossed flags and a half-tone picture of the launch "Oahu."

Dr. Moore, retiring president of the Association, proposed the health of Dr. Cofer, saying that his visit had been a revelation to him of a most modern quarantine equipment, of which he had possessed really little knowledge. Dr. Cofer thanked the association for its toast and in turn expressed his gratitude in having the association present. He divided honors with Dr. Walter Hoffmann, and his associates of the service, for aiding in the entertainment of the visitors.

Dr. Hoffmann made a humorous address which convulsed his auditors. Dr. Armitage, as the one visitor from the outside islands, responded gracefully to a call for remarks. Dr. McDonald stated that the whole plant was a gratifying revelation to him, although he had lived here for many years. He thought the whole system reflected great credit upon Dr. Cofer, under whose regime the new quarantine station had been built.

"I wish now to refer to Mr. W. O. Smith of Honolulu," said Dr. Cofer, "and publicly express my thanks for the great work he has done for us in aiding this enterprise. I know, personally, just how much he has done for the quarantine service here. While he was in Washington he devoted much of his time to securing aid for the building of this plant. Mr. Smith, as a citizen, has done a great amount of work, and no one knows more than myself what a great help he was in getting an appropriation."

Dr. Charles B. Cooper in responding to a call for remarks, said in part:

"A few days ago I gave an informal lunch to my distinguished medical friend Dr. W. C. Wile of Danbury, Conn. Dr. Wile, who is a very ready speaker, excused himself for his fluency by saying that his father was a clergyman and he inherited his 'gift of gab' from him. Now my father was also a clergyman of the same denomination as Rev. Wile, the parishes being about eight miles apart, but not having inherited my father's eloquence I presume I must resemble my mother. Two legislatures ago, when the members of the Board of Health were thrown out by the legislature and I was left alone as the only member of that body, it devolved upon me to choose my associates for a re-constructed Board of Health.

"Within three weeks after accepting the presidency, plague again broke out, and to use a slang phrase 'I was up against it' hard. The legislature had deprived the Board of Health from all but the most meager appropriations for fighting this dread disease, the Treasury of the Territory was bankrupt and I knew that something must be done to keep our ports open or we surely were wrecked. Feeling my deep responsibility in this grave matter I consulted my friend Dr. Cofer and by his wise counsel and assistance in many ways, which has continued even to the present time, we were enabled to meet and have met the emergency as it has arisen.

"I want to endorse Dr. Hobdy's remarks on the value of affiliation with the National Medical Societies. I had the honor to be your delegate at the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City and at which place I had a resolution passed in the House of Delegates of which I was a member, asking Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for hospital

(Continued on page 7.)

LADIES GET BIG MONEY

Fair at Baldwin's Was a Great Success.

MAUI, Nov. 19.—Last evening the annual bazaar of the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society took place on the large lanai at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Spreckelsville. Trains conveyed residents from the various Central Maui villages to and fro from the scene of festivity.

The program of the evening was neither musical nor rhetorical in nature. It was simply to visit, admire and patronize the different booths pretty in design and beautiful in adornment.

The color scheme of the fancy work booth presided over by Mrs. Lowell, Misses Mosser and Cunningham was green and white.

The ice cream booth in the large dining room in charge of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, assisted by a number of pretty waitresses in cap and apron, was decorated in pink and white.

The Japanese booth in care of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, assisted by the Misses Smith in Oriental costume, was gay in red and white.

The doll booth arranged by Mrs. S. E. Taylor was conspicuous in its decorations of brilliant red.

The handkerchief booth, pretty in red and white, was under the direction of Mrs. D. B. Murdoch, assisted by Miss Sheffield.

The lemonade booth, unique with its yellow decoration, was in charge of Mrs. F. E. Baldwin.

The candy apartment, attractive in its garniture of pink and white, was presided over by Mrs. W. A. Baldwin and Miss Edith Alexander.

The two fish-ponds decked in green with paper fishes of various colors and fish nets as well as with coral, pebbles and shells from the beach, were popular under the management of Mrs. W. F. McConkey and Mrs. E. B. Carley.

Last but not least by any means was the gentlemen's booth presided over by Mrs. Dora von Tempisky and Miss McGowan. This attractive place was termed by some the polo booth, for it was adorned with the Maui colors of orange and black, and a number of polo sticks and balls caused polo men to feel at home; at any rate eight handsome polo vests, some of red silk and others of yellow, were disposed of.

The affair was most successful and the articles not sold by the fair patronesses were auctioned off by J. B. Thompson.

The large sum realized for sweet charity was \$612.50.

DOOM OF LANTANA.

It has often been declared of late that Lantana is doomed to extinction on the islands and such a statement seems to be true if we accept the report on good authority that at least 10,000 acres of it on the Kaupapa side of Maui have been destroyed by the leaf-blight and that instead of masses of the well-known flowery shrub, acre after acre of dry and blackened branches are visible.

On Kahikini ranch alone at least 2000 acres of Lantana have been killed, thus saving an annual outlay of several thousand dollars. All credit to the entomological department of the Territory.

FRED. BALDWIN INJURED.

Last Saturday Fred Baldwin, manager of the Grove and Haiku ranches, met with a painful mishap while driving a wild bullock to Hamakua along the beach road from Paia. His horse fell with him, crushing his foot and breaking one of the ligaments. He will be confined to the house for several weeks.

A Porto Rican vaquero, accompanying Mr. Baldwin had his horse gored to death by the bullock.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IPS.

On the 15th, the last day allowed by law for the payment of taxes, the Makawao tax office had on hand at one time \$48,000 in checks and coin.

The receipt of so much tax-money recalls the County law proposition. A financial statement showing the whole revenue of each proposed county and its probable expenditure under county rule, including the pro rata amounts paid for territorial government, and interest on money obtained and the loan bill, etc., would prove a good argument in favor of such a law, provided of course that the receipts were shown to be in excess of the expenditures.

Another convincing argument would be the assurance of the election of good business men—men who are not mere politicians but who have conducted their private business affairs in a satisfactory manner to be supervisors and to fill other county offices.

POLO KEPT LIVELY.

The ladies of Makawao have ordered a beautiful silver cup from San Francisco to be presented to the Makawao Polo Club on New Year's Day. It is intended to be used as a trophy to be contested for periodically in match-games between the "Reds" and the "Yellows."

The first "cup" game will take place on New Year's on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia.

The attendance at last Saturday afternoon's practice game at Paia was smaller than usual owing to Fred Baldwin's accident. However, two strong composed of C. C. Knapik, G. R. Allen and Ed. Peck, and G. W. Wilbur, D. C. Lindsay and D. T. Fleming had a jolly time knocking the ball about. The former team was victorious by a small score.

(Continued on page 7.)

JURY TO TRY S. MAHAULU

Some Important Decisions Filed—Other Court Items.

The following jury was empaneled and sworn about 4:15 yesterday afternoon for the trial of Stephen Mahaulu on indictment for embezzlement of public money while he was chief clerk of the Land office: C. J. Ludwigen, J. J. Dias, J. F. Soper, F. H. Armstrong, C. P. Dwyer, G. D. Mahone, H. A. Parmelee, F. J. Dutra, Jemini Andrade, C. E. Merrifield, H. P. Roth and E. J. Stone.

It took but an hour and three-quarters to obtain the jury. The prosecution had excused J. A. Lawelawe and H. P. Kaohi, and the defense W. A. Fletcher, C. J. Fishel and E. Benner, besides which two or three jurors were excused for cause.

The trial will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser represents the Territory, and Frank E. Thompson the defendant.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Arokai was tried and found not guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, by the following jury before Judge Gear yesterday: W. L. Fletcher, J. H. Craig, H. P. Dwyer, E. J. Stone, H. P. Kaohi, C. J. Ludwigen, E. Benner, Harry Carl, F. J. Dutra, J. A. Lawelawe, F. H. Armstrong and C. E. Merrifield. M. F. Prosser for the Territory; F. E. Thompson for the defendant.

BIERCE SHUT OUT.

By unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, Justice Hartwell being the author, the writ of error to the Third Circuit Court is dismissed in the case of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. M. W. McChesney & Sons, Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., F. L. Dortch, receiver; First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd.; Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., L. M. Whitehouse, J. D. Paris, Hannah J. Paris, Eliza Roy, W. H. Shipman, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Johnson and Caroline J. Robinson.

The plaintiff in error, the Bierce corporation, was an intervenor in the suit, claiming certain steel rails, locomotives and other railroad property in the possession of the receiver, and assigned as error that the order of sale did not except the property so claimed. The law findings of the decision are as follows:

"A writ of error lies to an order of sale by a receiver and does not require that the purchaser be made a party.

"Only questions of jurisdiction and matters subsequent to the order of sale are considered on an appeal from an order confirming a receiver's sale.

"There is no error in an order of sale failing to except property in receiver's hands claimed by the plaintiff in error in an intervenor's suit."

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and C. A. Galbraith for plaintiff in error; Cathcart & Milverton for defendants in error.

MRS. KAAE GAINS POINT.

The Supreme Court, by the clerk, reverses the decree of Judge Robinson in the matter of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, and remands the case to him for further proceedings. It is held that a demurrer lies to petition for removal of executrix. Judge Robinson had ordered the demurrer of Mrs. Kaae, executrix, stricken from the files and the executrix removed on allegations of petition without further hearing, there being no answer, L. Andrews for petitioner; C. W. Ashford for executrix.

NONSUIT SUSTAINED.

Exceptions were overruled by the Supreme Court, Justice Hartwell writing the opinion, in the cases of Samuel Andrews vs. Wahimenui and vs. Kalkena. The decision sustains the First Circuit Court in ordering a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff's case showed that he had conveyed the land to a third person after the action was entered. Castle & Withington for plaintiff; no appearance for either defendant.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

Judge Robinson rendered a decision on the bill for foreclosure of trust deed brought by W. O. Smith, trustee, against the Pacific Heights Electric Railway Co., Ltd., August Dreier, Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., Ltd., Sister Albertina and Charles S. Desky. The so-called adjunctive railway between the power house and Nuuanu street is found to be not included in the deed of trust. Both the cable connecting the original railway with the present Rapid Transit system and the steam condenser sold by C. S. Desky to August Dreier are held subject to the trust deed lien.

The petitioner is held to be entitled to the judgment and decree of the court prayed for by him as to all that portion of the Pacific Heights electric railway included in the trust deed, being all of the property included in the bill of complaint except the equipments and right of way of the adjunctive line, but it is ordered that the cable and steam condenser in dispute be sold only in the event that the sum realized from the sale of the remaining property be insufficient to pay and discharge the claim of petitioner. The cable in

question was bought by the Rapid Transit Co.

OBJECTION TO DEAD MAN.

A demurrer to the bill of revivor in equity of Samuel U. Allen vs. Thomas R. Laroja and Lydia C. Lucas has been filed. Its first ground is that the executors of the will of Samuel U. Allen, deceased, are necessary parties to the bill "inasmuch as it is therein stated that Samuel U. Allen is dead, but the said complainant and counsel who filed said bill hath not made them parties to said bill." Other grounds are that a decree is not prayed for in accordance with the prayer of the original bill; that the prayer for relief is ambiguous, uncertain and without request for equitable relief; and that the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit. Goss, A. Davis and E. M. Watson are attorneys for defendants.

LOW'S AUTHORITY ATTACKED.

J. J. Dunne will move tomorrow before Judge Gear that the "motion of Elizabeth J. Knight that the authority of J. S. Low as pretended next friend of her minor daughter Annie T. K. Parker to conduct suit for removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of the estate of said minor be rescinded and that said suit be dismissed," be set for hearing and heard and determined forthwith.

AVERY WINS OUT.

In the assumpsit suit of J. D. Avery vs. C. H. Pfeiffer, a decision has been rendered by Judge Robinson, finding judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100 on account of rent, together with 6 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1902, attorney's fees and costs of court.

COURT NOTES.

A. Lewis Jr., administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Frank Bond Auerbach, deceased, has filed his final account with a petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$809.48 and asks to be allowed \$45.40, leaving a balance of \$764.08.

The appeal of defendant in the suit of George A. Davis vs. William A. Hall, from judgment for plaintiff for \$161.09 in the Honolulu District Court, has been stricken from the calendar by Judge Robinson.

D. Naoiwi petitions for letters of administration to himself on the estate of his deceased wife, Nahuia Naoiwi, which is valued at \$1000.

Judge Dole discharged C. R. Hemenway as trustee in bankruptcy of M. G. Silva.

QUITE A LIVELY DAY FOR POLICE

Yesterday was a strenuous day in the Police Court. There were sixty-two people up for trial. Over half were postponed, the majority to this morning.

The fourteen club members that were arrested for gambling in Kewalo pleaded guilty and were fined the nominal sum of \$3 each.

Kaahue was fined \$500 for selling liquor without a license. He is the manager of one of the so-called "clubs" situated on Liliha street. The police sent a boy in to buy some liquor and he succeeded in buying a quarter's worth of wine. Kaahue was immediately arrested. On being fined so heavily yesterday he took an appeal. The Deputy Sheriff is certain that he will not get off however.

The five Japanese caught gambling Sunday evening paid their \$5 each and went on their way rejoicing.

The cases of fifteen Chinese restaurant keepers, charged with not having licenses for such a business, were postponed until this morning.

Louis Martins, who was arrested for larceny some time ago, got two months on the reef. Five drunks paid the usual fine of \$3, while another forfeited bail amounting to twice that amount.

The almost classic case of Harry Mossman was again postponed, this time until the 28th.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez made three arrests for selling liquor without a license at Alea and Honolulu Saturday and they were fined \$100 apiece yesterday in the Ewa court.

Well along in the afternoon a small Portuguese boy riding a bicycle collided with one of Davies delivery wagons near the Inter-Island wharf. He received a slight scalp wound and was taken to the hospital where it was found to be not at all serious.

Rather late in the evening there was a stabbing affair on Nuuanu street. One Jap stabbed another just under the eyeball. The pain seemed to make the man crazy and it took two police officers to hold him while the Patrol Wagon took him to the Japanese Hospital on Liliha street. The assailant escaped for the time being, but Officer Miki knew the man and immediately gave chase and will probably succeed in getting the fellow before morning.

Late in the afternoon a gang of Japs indulged in a fight. The police managed to capture three but the other two escaped. Two drunks were arrested during the afternoon. Manuel Silva is another man caught selling liquor without a license. He was arrested rather early in the day.

Mrs. Nakuna held court as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights in Judge De Bolt's courtroom yesterday. The case was that of Harriet E. Wright vs. James I. Howett Co. and others relative to Nuuanu valley water rights.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of cholera or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WATER DEVELOPMENT ON VALLEY ISLE.

Carl Waldeyer's Paper On Tunneling for a Supply.

The following paper was read last evening at the meeting of the Honolulu Engineering Association, by Carl Waldeyer, the engineer in charge of some recent important work in connection with water development on Maui:

WATER DEVELOPMENT.

This discussion will be confined solely to the subject of developing underground water by gravity tunnels.

RUDIMENTS.

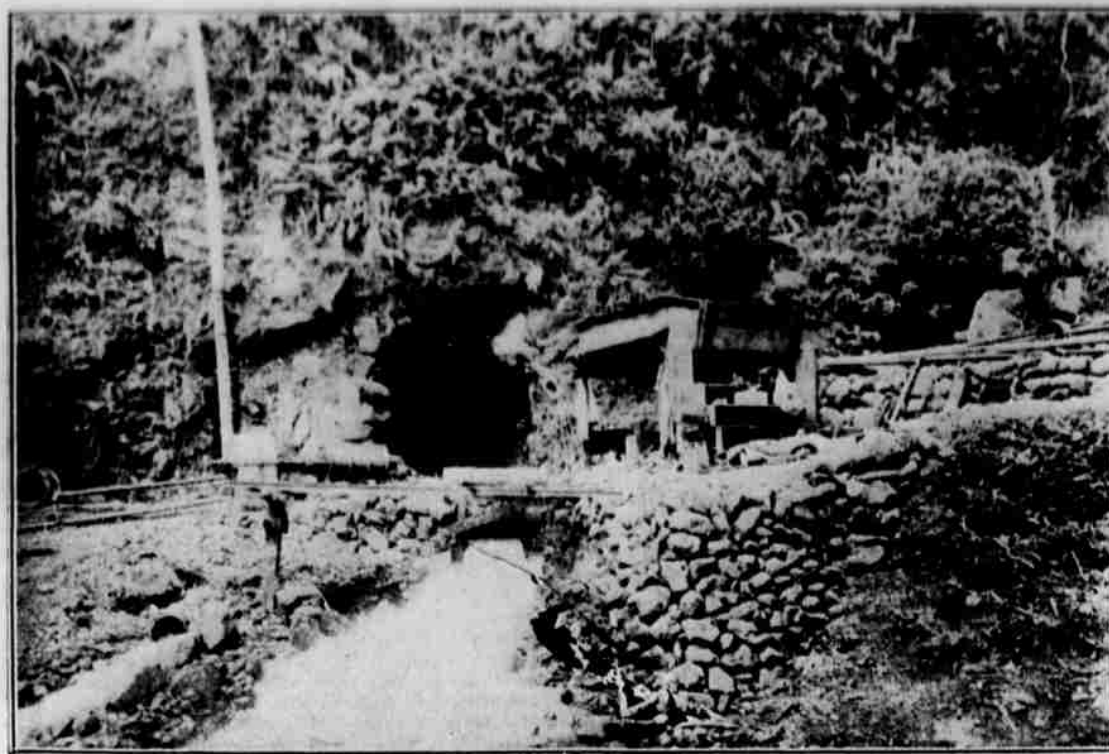
The theory of water development, as far as it is generally understood, is very simple: there must be a rain fall and an area of more or less extent formed of a porous material capable of absorbing water.

Underlying this porous formation there must be a stratum or floor impervious to water, to prevent the water from percolating to impossible depths.

WAILUKU TUNNELS.

Probably the best example of this combination in its simplest form is shown in the conditions exposed in Iao Valley, by exploitations conducted by the writer several years ago. When the Iao river escaped from the narrow confines of the upper Iao Valley it encountered on the slopes the softer volcanic tufa which later became the fat cane lands of the Wailuku Plantation. Here the river, owing to the softer material encountered, graved out the lower Iao Valley. The river, with a much larger flow than at present, moving at intervals from one side of the valley to the other, deposited over the entire floor of the valley its own well worn bowlders, sand and gravel. This river gravel deposit now covers the valley for an average depth of about thirty feet, the underlying formation being the same as the material eroded in forming the valley. (Note plate 1).

In tunnelling, the drifts were for a



WATER DEVELOPMENT TUNNEL AT LAHAINA, MAUI.

From these conditions are formed the general theories and practices of water development in volcanic regions. In fact these are the general conditions that govern in all countries. Artesian water is simply the water that, owing to the conformation of the geological strata, collects under pressure, in a percolating medium, lying between impervious strata.

In volcanic regions there also occur "pipes" and caverns caused by the lava, which is a poor conductor of heat, cooling and hardening around a central core or pit, the lava still liquid and flowing within. The liquid finally flowing out leaves a hollow tube or gallery and the water collecting in these cavities is often carried for long distances, sometimes bursting from the side of a cliff, from one of these tubes under

POLIPOLI SPRING.

This spring is on the slope of Haleakala above Kula, Maui, lying in a Government reservation of 600 acres, at an elevation of 6000 feet.

This is the only spring in Kula. From the top of Haleakala, over 10,000 feet high, to the sea level, a distance of 15 miles, and from Makawao on the north to Ulupalakua on the south, a distance of 12 miles, this is the only living spring. This spring is of the greatest importance to the arid region which it dominates, and matters in connection

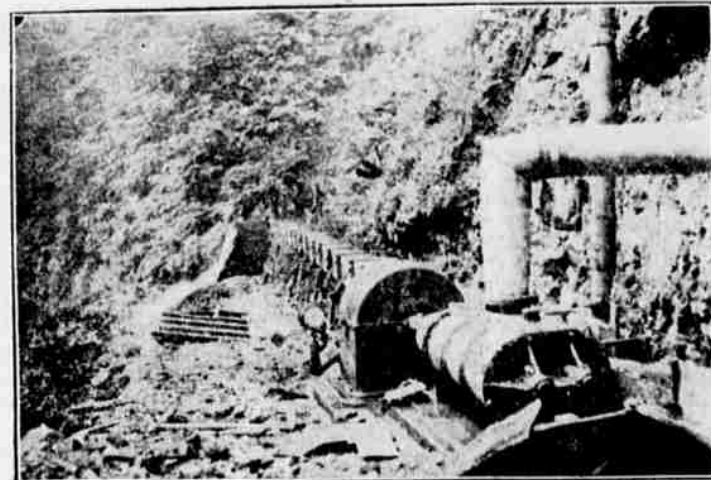
is not technically correct, as strata, geologically, are of sedimentary origin.)

For a practical illustration of the foregoing a short description will be given of the tunnelling operations at

None of these layers are more than two or three feet thick, except the lowest layer of cinders which was not bottomed. (Note plate 2).

The cinders are, of course, porous, making a fine water bearing medium, while the layers of ashes, closely resembling clay in consistency and appearance, are impervious to water.

The water at Polipoli Spring is concentrated in the layer nearest the surface, lying in the water bearing cinders and on the first layer of clay. (Note plate 2.) This spring during ordinary years has a minimum flow of nearly 4,000 gallons per 24 hours, the flow be-



SCENE AT THE DEVELOPMENT TUNNEL.



WATER FALLING FROM THE ROOF OF THE DEVELOPMENT TUNNEL.

considerable distance entirely in the river gravel; finally the underlying tuff began to appear on the floor of the tunnel, and simultaneously with its appearance there was a large increase in the flow of water. The river gravel, being loose and porous, afforded a favorable percolating medium for all seepage water, while the underlying floor, being impervious to water, prevented its escape, so we have here a surface and an underground stream, one about twenty to thirty feet above the other, both constant and both flowing in the same direction.

Continuing the tunnel on a light grade the floor deposit raised rapidly until the tunnel was entirely in the lower formation. At this point all development of water ceased and the face of the tunnel was dry. By simply increasing the grade of the tunnel, until the roof was in the gravel deposit and the floor in the lower deposit, favorable conditions again obtained. The two tunnels driven by the writer in Iao river gravel, the Wailuku Plantation tunnel 1000 feet and the H. C. & S. Co.'s tunnel 2000 feet, produce a combined flow of about 2,500,000 gallons per 24 hours. The flow is constant and not affected by droughts.

Before describing any of the further operations conducted by the writer some space will be taken up by a discussion of the

FORMATION OF VOLCANOES.

A volcano is due to the accumulation of material around the vent of eruption, the lava, volcanic ash and cinders building up around the central cone. We therefore find the formation in the vicinity of a crater occurring in layers, having the appearance of stratification, with the strata inclining downward and outward from a common center. This condition has an important bearing in tracing the course of

PERCOLATING WATER.

Most of the lava is very porous, making a favorable percolating medium for the water that sinks into it from the surface.

Occasionally a layer of stratum will occur that is impervious to water. It is these impervious layers that prevent the underground water from sinking immediately to sea level; the water percolates through the various material until its downward progress is checked by a layer of floor impervious to water. This causes the water to back up and form a series of underground storage basins. The water, under

great pressure. The occurrence of submarine springs of fresh water along Hawaiian coasts is so commonly known as hardly to require mention; the fact of the existence of these springs has an important bearing on the subject in hand.

This data gives the water expert something to work on, but the exact condition of the formations is so uncertain, and the irregularities of strata so great that even in regions where all surface conditions are favorable, the exploitation for water has been attended with great uncertainty and risk. (The writer here uses the word "stratum" with great freedom, as it easily conveys the meaning intended; the application with it have been brought up in many

legislatures during the Monarchy, the Republic and also under the Territorial administration.

Very little has been done, however, up to date, to improve this spring for the benefit of the public. In June of this year the writer spent about ten days at Polipoli Spring, conducting the only development work that has ever been done there. The formation as disclosed by this work is interesting. The surface above the spring is covered with soil and eroded material for a depth of ten or twelve feet.

Underlying this drift is a layer of cinders, and under the cinders a layer formed by a deposit of very fine volcanic much greater during most of the year. The operations were carried on by open cut and tunnel, starting in about ten or twelve feet below the level of the spring, and parallel to its probable underground course. When in at a distance of about 80 feet a cross-cut and up-raise was driven for the purpose of intercepting and exploiting the flow feeding the spring. The straight tunnel was continued, gaining altogether a length of about 200 feet.

The straight tunnel was soon altogether in cinders; these cinders showed some signs of bearing water, and if a "clay" bottom could have been encountered, a flow of water would undoubtedly have been developed that would have been entirely independent of Polipoli Spring. No results were obtained from this tunnel. The upraise was driven through the successive strata of clay and cinders. One layer different from those described above was encountered: This was a layer about two feet thick of angular fragments of stony lava, slightly fused together at the points of contact. The upraise was continued until the writer judged the tunnel to be directly under the "clay bed" supporting the Polipoli water, the tunnel, however, being perfectly dry. A tank was then built at the head of the upraise, and a pipe line from this tank connected with the surface cistern. When all was ready the writer drove a cross-cut about 100 feet into the roof of the tunnel and was rewarded by an immediate flow of water. Some baggage was thrust into this hole and the flow stopped, while about one-half day was spent in widening out the head of the upraise to make permanent preparations to receive the water.

The roof was then placed in several places and work discontinued.

The flow of water from the tunnel had no apparent effect in diminishing the surface flow, though this would not



CARL WALDEYER, ENGINEER OF THE LAHAINA WATER TUNNELS.

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRESH FROM BATTLEFIELD

Correspondents Here
On the Liner
Korea.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Fresh from the zone of the greatest battle of this generation, three war correspondents came ashore last night from the steamship Korea, glad to stretch their legs once again on American soil. For two of them it has been a strenuous life, one was with Oku's army and the other with Kuropatkin's forces, and both were witnesses of the battle of Liaoyang. The third has been in the line since July with a wounded foot.

These three young men were James F. J. Archibald, representing Collier's Weekly; Robert Dunn, representing the New York Herald and the San Francisco Call; Archibald has been with Kuropatkin's army for the last eight months, or practically since the war began; Lewis was with Oku's corps, and Dunn was shot in the foot by the Chun Chuses, or Red Haired Bandits, in northern Korea, last July. The latter correspondent is compelled to walk with the aid of a cane, and wears a slipper on his foot, which was almost amputated.

MR. DUNN'S WOUND.

Mr. Dunn was in northern Korea in a small town. He was quartered in a hut. A Japanese officer came tearing into the compound next his quarters and talked excitedly to the Japanese soldiers. Dunn did not understand what was going on. But when he came outside, firing began. A ball struck him in the left ankle. The wound did not seem great at that time, and he bound it up. He was able to leave and continued with the Japanese troops. Later the wound began to suppurate. It became so bad that Mr. Dunn went to a hospital. Blood poisoning set in and the patient was sent to Yokohama where he remained for three months. He therefore saw little of the war.

LEWIS WITH OKU.

Correspondent W. H. Lewis of the New York Herald was with Oku's corps all through the Liaoyang campaign. For Oku he has the greatest admiration, stating that he is a fine soldier and has the confidence of his men. His personal knowledge of Oku went to indicate that the General was one of the best corps commanders of the Japanese army at the front.

As to Japanese strategy he felt that it was not so great as has been reported. The plans for the whole campaign were made out long before the war began and had been pigeonholed, only to be brought out when the forward movement began. These plans are carried out to the letter.

Under stress of circumstances when a plan went away, the Japanese were not able instantly to repair it and adapt it to new circumstances.

"The Japanese infantryman is the best soldier on earth," said Mr. Lewis. "That is a statement which I believe I can make without exaggeration. The Japanese makes a better infantryman than any other class of soldier. The Japanese cavalry is a farce. The Japanese artillery is not so well managed as it should be, although it has done terrible execution."

"I cannot express an opinion as to the outcome of the war. The battle of Liaoyang was almost fought to a standstill. The Russians were able to hold the Japanese at that point. It was a wonderful battle and the losses were enormous. I presume about 65,000 men were lost on both sides during the eight days' fighting."

Mr. Lewis is on his way to the mainland, enjoying a furlough. He saw the naval fight at Chemulpo.

WITH KUROPATKIN'S ARMY.

James F. J. Archibald, who represented Collier's Weekly on the Russian side, is an old campaigner. He was in Cuba, and wrote a book about the American campaign there, went afterwards to the Boer country, and was also in the Greco-Turkish war. He was in China when the war broke out and at once went up to Newchwang. When the evacuation of Newchwang took place, Mr. Archibald went to Haicheng and was at the battle of Tsachekiao and thence followed the Russian retreat to Liaoyang where he witnessed the battle from the Russian side, and characterizes it as a negative victory for the Japanese.

"From the very beginning the Russians minimized their losses and exaggerated the number of men they had in the field," said Mr. Archibald, "and from now on they will continue to do the same—minimize their losses and exaggerate their numbers. At first when we began to go back and back it looked as if something was wrong and we blamed Kuropatkin. But when we found it was really a fact that they only had 40,000 men at the beginning, and these the despised Siberians, we found he had been wronged. At the battle of Liaoyang, though the Japanese had 75,000 more men than we had, Kuropatkin almost won a victory. He would have done so but for the Fifth Corps breaking. He had to throw in two corps he was holding in reserve. This was near the Yental. We had been fighting for about fifteen days, and the whole army was in action eight days. But with his tired army, and throwing his reserves in, Kuropatkin beat back the Japanese."

"The day after the two armies rested, Kuropatkin paraded the regiment which had been the first to break and in front of it he dismissed the colonel and lieutenant-colonel from the army—not from the regiment merely, but from the army. He told them they were dismissed for life and must not go back to

Huashan, and the only way they could atone for their disgrace was with their blood. It was a terrible moment for the whole regiment."

Kuropatkin had intended falling back on Mukden and then retreating farther north. But the result of the battle was not the Japanese and instead of falling back, Kuropatkin remained and intervened.

"An important thing is that the Russian cavalry is the best in the world. The Japanese have none worthy of the name, but the Russian cavalry up to the present has had no opportunity. There has been mud on all the passages from three to five feet deep. The corn fields with corn growing to fifteen feet in height were impossible for cavalry to penetrate. There is now fresh European cavalry with the Russian army and soon I believe they will be able to operate to advantage."

"At Liaoyang the artillery fight was the greatest the world has ever known. I never could conceive of anything like it."

"Russian bravery is real bravery. Japanese bravery is fanaticism. The Russian soldiers recognize the Japanese as fine soldiers and admire them. The stories of Russian cruelty are all a farce."

"It is a fine sight to see the Russians go into battle with their hands playing and their feet singing at the van. Every Russian is of a deeply religious nature, and the singing of the vespers at evening is one of the grandest things I have ever known."

"I believe that the Russians will fight until they whip the Japanese. They will continue to pour troops into Manchuria until they overwhelm them. They are going to send another army under Gribenbourg to Vladivostok. They have laid four tracks across the ice on Lake Balka and they have been massing troops on the Russian side of the Balka for a long time. They have also been paralleling their tracks on the land. They will now rush troops into Manchuria. The Russians cannot starve in Manchuria—they are but a few among the 50,000,000 inhabitants there."

"An army that can stand such defeats as the Russians have had and preserve its morale, must be something great."

"The Russian soldier's equipment is too heavy. His boots are too large. An agitation is now on to supply leggings and American shoes, which would be an advantage."

"In Shanghai I met a woman who had just escaped from Port Arthur. I met her aboard the damaged Russian cruiser Askold where I was dining with the commanding officer and she said the garrison had plenty of food and as far as she knew plenty of ammunition. I have previously made the statement that the Japanese cannot take Port Arthur. I believe so now. Lieut. McCully, U. S. N., who has just come out of Port Arthur, says he can't see how the Japs can take the place."

All three correspondents, on coming ashore last night, went to the Young Hotel, where some of them met friends on the Roof Garden, and enjoyed the latter part of the Planters' Association entertainment.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER COMING TO HONOLULU

John Brisben Walker, proprietor and editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the Woman's Twentieth Century Magazine, is contemplating a trip to Honolulu in the near future. Mr. Walker is at present running a serial story in the Cosmopolitan entitled the "Modern Swiss Family Robinson," the scene being laid in the South Seas.

Mr. Walker's trip here is for a two-fold reason, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of matters connected with Hawaii for use in future writings, and to gather more material of Polynesian as a whole.

MORE ASPIRANTS FOR POSTMASTERSHIP

There is a street rumor to the effect that C. R. Buckland, W. H. Hoogs and Frank B. McStocker are aspirants for the postmastership of Honolulu. Chairman Robertson of the Republican Central Committee stated yesterday that he had no direct knowledge of the matter, but had heard of it on the street. No one, he said, has yet been endorsed for the position of postmaster by the Central Committee.

NEW BUOY FOR MAALAEA BAY

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th of November, 1904, a bell buoy painted red, superstructure white, will be substituted for the buoy with spindle, painted white, heretofore maintained by the Wilder's Steamship Company, in twenty-five feet of water to mark the best anchorage off reef off Maalaea wharf, Maalaea Bay, Island of Maui, T. H.

Kihel Sugar Mill Chimney, E. 1-2 N. Right tangent of point southwest of Maalaea, S.W. 5-8 S.

Maalaea Light (east end of Maalaea wharf), W.N.W. 1-4 mile.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
A. P. NIELSEN,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N. Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

VARIOUS CANE PESTS DISCUSSED BY PLANTERS

An Elaborate Report of the Experiment Station
Committee--The Mynah Bird on Trial
For Its Life.

An exhaustive report of the Experiment Station Committee, making a pamphlet of sixty-six pages, presented by W. M. Giffard, chairman, occupied the attention of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at the forenoon session on Friday.

The report proper dealt with station matters in general. In the laboratories of the division of chemistry the work had increased very considerably during the past two years, necessitating not only an increase in the number of chemists employed, but also an augmentation of the salaries paid them. The committee draws particular attention to the director's report in connection with the close conformity between manufacturers' guarantees and Experiment Station findings with regard to fertilizers.

Under the head of the agricultural division it is stated that there had been a difference of opinion among some managers of plantations relative to the value of results obtained from the field work at the station. A vote was taken by correspondence upon the utility of the station, which resulted in twenty-six out of forty-five voting in favor of continuing the station. Ten voted in favor of abolishing it, four were in favor of a Hilo branch, two expressed no opinion and three did not reply to the circular.

The committee made the following recommendations to the trustees of the Association: (1) That the field and other work be continued, and that a skilled agriculturist be employed to visit the plantations regularly, working in conjunction with the station and under instructions of its director. (2) That the Association establish a division of entomology at the station, with a staff of experienced entomologists and one plant pathologist. (3) That the Association purchase or lease for the joint use of the divisions of entomology and agriculture an additional area of land on which to erect offices, laboratories, insect rooms and propagating houses, also for extending the area now under cultivation.

The committee had appointed E. G. Clarke as agriculturist. He had the advantage of extended experience under Dr. Stubbs of the Louisiana station, as well as under Dr. Maxwell and Messrs. Blount and Eckart of the Honolulu station. Mr. Clarke was to establish sub-stations in the several island districts and periodically visit them for the purpose of cooperating with managers in experiments. Already, at the writing of the report, sub-stations had been started at Waialea and Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, and the agriculturist had begun visiting the plantations in the Hilo district.

The extension of the station, with the erection of needed buildings, had been carried out. Within the past few months the director of the station had begun the issuing of printed bulletins on the subjects of his experiments. The director had been in communication with Dr. Maxwell, as a result of which new seed canes were being imported from Queensland. A limited amount of seed cane was distributed among the plantations for trial, and there seemed little doubt that a number of the varieties would in the near future replace the Lahaina and Rose Bamboe canes.

At present the Experiment Station staff is divided up as follows: Divisions of Agriculture and Chemistry--C. F. Eckart, director and chemist; E. G. Clarke, agriculturist; S. S. Peck, first assistant chemist; F. Thompson, F. F. Werthmuller and A. C. Jordan, assistant chemists; T. Lougher, field foreman.

Division of Entomology--R. C. L. Perkins, superintendent; A. Koebel and Alex. Craw, consulting entomologists; G. W. Kirkaldy, F. W. Terry and Otto M. Swezey, assistant entomologists.

The quest of a plant pathologist and the expedition of Messrs. Koebel and Perkins to Australia are mentioned in the general report.

Reports are appended from Director Eckart on the chemical and agricultural divisions, and G. W. Kirkaldy, on the entomological division, with a supplementary report from F. W. Terry.

Papers furnished in appendices are the following: Varieties of Cane, by C. F. Eckart; Recent Experiments with Saline Irrigation, by C. F. Eckart; History of the Occurrence of the Sugar-Cane Leaf-Hopper in Hawaii, by R. C. L. Perkins; On Some Diseases of Cane Specially Considered in Relation to the Leaf-Hopper Pest and to the Stripping of Cane, by R. C. L. Perkins.

DISCUSSION FOLLOWED.

Though after the reading of the report not much time remained until noon recess, an interesting discussion took place.

Mr. Eckart believed Molr's White and Demerara No. 117 canes might prove good successors to Rose Bamboe.

Mr. Fairchild spoke of the increase of the aphid, owing to the decimation of the ladybird by mynah birds as well as its own parasite, Mr. Craw informed him of enemies of the aphid which would be procured from California, and reported that the propagation of ladybirds was going on rapidly from new species sent by Prof. Koebel from Australia.

Mr. Adams said the mynah bird was cleaning out the Japanese beetle at Kahuku, and Mr. Olding that it had almost extirpated the army worm in Kohala. Mr. Forbes reported the mynah bird in Hamakua as being fond of the cane borer.

Mr. Fairchild wanted to hear of a remedy for the borer pest, for the removal of which the Kaula plantations were paying five cents an ounce.

Mr. Renton told of the prevalence of the mole cricket at Ewa, fearing that it was a coming menace to the plantations.

Mr. Terry suggested that the heat of the sun would kill the borer in cut cane that was exposed, but Mr. Fairchild knew the larva to survive a cane-field fire and Mr. Renton had seen live borers in cane that had laid out a month.

Mr. Kotinsky, a Government entomologist, urged on the planters the importance of sending specimens of insects that might be supposed to be pests for examination. They might be mistaken as to whether a certain insect was beneficial or pestiferous, as one of either sort was often liable to be mistaken for the other. Sometimes a creature was of an entirely different species from that it was supposed to be. Specimens of birds of which there might be doubt as between useful and harmful characters ought also to be forwarded for examination of their crops.

Mr. Fairchild had that morning seen a mole cricket on the Fort street sidewalk, and Mr. Adams said Honolulu swarmed with them and at Kahuku, in a flood last year, the children gathered 55,000 of the crickets.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Eckart that he had heard nitrate of soda applied in irrigation would get away with the cane borer, Mr. Renton said he had tried that alleged remedy at Ewa without appreciably hurting the borer.

There was some difference of experience as to the borer-resisting quality of short and long ratoons.

Mr. Kotinsky spoke hopefully of two varieties of aphid-eating beetles from Australia.

Alexander Craw, as the meeting was about to adjourn, stated that the pests in these islands had mostly come from outside. It was his function and duty, under the department of agriculture, to see that the introduction of pests henceforth be prevented.

CLOSING SESSIONS.

President Swanzy, in calling on the convention to reassemble at 1:30 p. m., said the report of the Committee on Forestry would then be received in open meeting, after which the Association would go into executive session for the remainder of the term.

This program was carried out in the afternoon. The report on Forestry appears elsewhere in this issue. As the custom has been for some years past, the planters considered the labor question in secret session.

product were forgotten in the good cheer.

The banquet closed with a literary and musical entertainment planned by Dr. Humphris and George F. Davies, and a skit by these two gentlemen toward the close was a most laughable feature. Mr. Davies appearing as a coy, blushing young woman in a pink dress with blue ribbon sash. The gathering broke up long after midnight to the strains of "Aloha Oe" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The banquet was served in the main dining hall. The space just before the elevator entrance was screened off by a huge American flag. Behind this was a reception hall filled with chairs and settees and garnished with potted palms and ferns. One palm tub also held a dozen long stalks of sugar cane as if growing therefrom.

The banquet tables were in the form of a T, covers being laid for seventy-six guests.

Down the center of the long table ran a narrow band of sand resting upon a bed of music, and protruding from the sand were hundreds of deep red carnations intermingling with maiden hair ferns. At intervals were huge

cut-glass bowls of deep red anemone blossoms resting upon their own broad leaves. The cross table was similarly decorated and at this set the president of the association, Mr. Francis M. Swanzy, President of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the chairmen were adorned with small Hawaiian and American flags.

At each guest's plate was a souvenir menu card, bearing also the musical and literary program which was rendered in the Roof Garden ball pavilion after the dinner. The handsome and unique souvenir cards were the handiwork of Mr. H. D. Cousins. The outer cover was adorned with an illustration of a woman making sugar in a rude machine and a vignette showing various sugar sweetmeats. The names of the guests adorned the back cover. The interior vignettes marking the program and menu were quaint illustrations of gnomes.

Toasts to the President of the United States, the Governor of Hawaii and the sugar industry of Hawaii were offered and quaffed in full bumpers of champagne. The menu was as follows:

MENU.

Martin Cocktails Consomme in cup
Salted Almonds Ripe Olives
Celery en Branche
Fillet of Mullet Sauce Tartare
Sherry Cucumbers
Parisienne Potatoes
Sweet Bread Braised a la Rothschild
Frog's legs a la Paulette

Cheese Straws
Mumm Champagne Potato croquettes
Broiled Teal Duck
Waldorf Salad Toast Sticks
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Coffee

Following the banquet the planters retired to the ball pavilion for cigars and after dinner coffee, where they also enjoyed fine entertainment program arranged by Dr. Humphris and Mr. George F. Davies. The program was as follows:

Overture--Kaula Orchestra.
Song--Mr. I. S. Dillingham.
Recitation--Mr. Andrew Adams.

Part Songs--Messrs. Clifford Kimball, Robert Atkinson, I. S. Dillingham, Harold Dillingham and W. F. Dillingham.
Banjo Solo--Mr. E. Kaul.

Song--Mr. George Davies.
Dance--Japanese Geishas.
Selection--Orchestra.

Song--Mr. Clifford Kimball.
Part Songs--Quartette As Above.
Duologue--Dr. Humphris and Mr. George F. Davies.

Final--Orchestra.

The guests present were: Andrew Adams, G. P. Castle, J. T. Crawley, C. M. Cooke, Geo. Chalmers, J. M. Dowsett, G. F. Davies, G. W. Fairchild, D. Forbes, W. W. Goodale, W. M. Giffard, Jas. Gibb, A. Gartenberg, C. F. Hart, W. W. Hall, I. F. C. Hagens, H. A. Isenberg, D. P. R. Isenberg, P. C. Jones, C. C. Kennedy, F. Klamp, T. S. Kay, A. Lidgate, J. A. Low, John T. Meir, A. Moore, P. McLane, F. B. McStocker, R. D. Mead, E. E. Olding, W. Pfotenhauser, W. Pullar, W. C. Parke, Geo. F. Renton, Geo. H. Robertson, G. M. Rolph, F. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer, J. G. Spencer, W. O. Smith, James Scott, John Watt, J. N. S. Williams, James Webster, Jared G. Smith, A. McC. Ashley, Geo. W. Smith, F. J. Lowrey, J. Kotinsky, D. L. Van Dine, S. S. Peck, F. Thompson, A. C. Jordan, F. R. Werthmuller, T. Lougher, G. W. Kirkaldy, F. W. Terry, O. H. Swezey, Sanford B. Dole, W. F. Frear, E. R. Stackable, R. W. Breckons, Roy H. Chamberlain, E. E. Hartmann, L. E. Cofer, Jas. Spaulding, A. Horner, W. Lanz, H. Focke, W. S. Ogg, L. A. Thurston, F. M. Bechtel, Walter F. Dillingham, C. H. McBride, R. S. Hosmer, John Baker.

PADEREWSKI TAKES FEE FOR AUTOGRAPH

When Paderewski arrives in Honolulu from Australia en route to San Francisco autograph fiends will not have an easy time with the famous man. Paderewski charges for his signature. The pianist is now in Australia, but he writes to a friend here that "the percentage of autograph hunters is larger in the Antipodes than in any other part of the world." So, not long ago, he determined to charge his Australian admirers half a crown, or sixty cents, apiece for his autograph and he says that he means to devote the proceeds to the Chopin memorial fund at Warsaw.

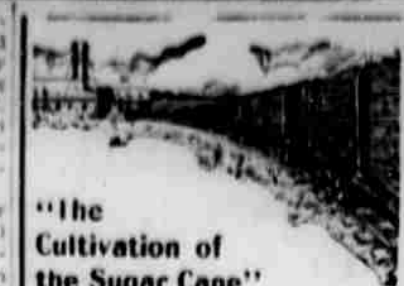
DEMOCRATS AND A POSSIBLE CONTEST

There is considerable uncertainty among the Democrats as to just what the party manager and his assistants intend to do concerning the recent election in which the Democrats suffered a crushing defeat.

W. F. Erving, secretary of the Central Committee, stated yesterday that the committee had authorized a contest and it was now in the hands of the party's attorneys to prepare to make it.

R. H. Trent, one of the defeated candidates, said yesterday that so far as he knew the whole matter had been dropped. He didn't see any reason for resurrecting the matter.

Dr. Kimball preaches on the Sunday question this morning at Central Union church.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"
a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)
In increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card,
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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It was the Route in '49!
It is the Route today, and
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



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ELECTRIC LIGHTED

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Only Two Nights between Missouri and

San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S DONATION COMPLETE

Governor Carter has received by mail from Prince Fushimi of Japan, now traveling on the mainland, a check for \$50,000, being the balance of His Imperial Highness's donation of one thousand dollars to Honolulu charities. It appears that the Prince paid half the amount of his generous gift when he made the announcement to Consul General Saito, promising to remit the remainder at earliest convenience after reaching the mainland.

Half of the donation is for the general charities of Honolulu and half for the Japanese charitable organizations.

James F. J. Archibald, the Manchurian war correspondent for Collier's Weekly, called on Governor Carter yesterday morning. The Governor spoke afterward of the interview as "an interesting chat," in which a new light to him was thrown on the great conflict.

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THERAPION.** This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Boisson, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains the world-
renowned and well-justified reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pain in the back, and
headache, and affords prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood,
scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.
THERAPION NO. 3 for the destruction of suffering teeth
and pain of the jaw, and the removal of the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all noxious matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 4 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, &c. It promotes
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long confinement in bed, or sedentary habits.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
chemists and druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In con-
tinental states, where the word "THERAPION" is re-
quired, and always with the word "THERAPION" in
script on the bottle. Government Medical Officer in
France writes on a red ground: "THERAPION" is a
genuine preparation of this Ministry of Health,
Commisary, and without which it is a forgery.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Henry J. Harlan sailing from
New York to Honolulu on or
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TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to—
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
21 Wall St., Boston, or
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Student Sent Home

URAL ROBINSON LEFT COLLEGE
WRECKED IN HEALTH.

Friends of the Young Man Believe
that He Had a Narrow Escape
From Death—An Interview
with Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Ural Robinson was a student at a business college in Canton until recently when he was compelled to give up his studies and return to his home at Osnaburg, Ohio. This was the beginning of an illness that brought him near to death, as will be seen by the following interview:

"I broke down all of a sudden," says Mr. Robinson. "I had headaches all the time and was a nervous wreck. For three months I was under a physician's care and, although I spent considerable money for medicines, nothing helped me. At this time a severe attack of rheumatism came on and made me helpless. My limbs and hands were swollen and caused me intense pain. I could not move without suffering agonies and any solid food distressed me. The medicine my doctor gave me would not stay on my stomach; consequently I became greatly reduced in flesh and was so weak I could not leave my bed."

"My mother had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and suggested that I try them. I was agreeably surprised to find that my stomach would retain these pills and soon saw that I was being benefited. By the time that I had taken the fifth box I was thoroughly cured. My cure is permanent, too, and I have never enjoyed better health than I have since being cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"These pills work wonders in complicated cases that puzzle the doctors, because they reach the source of all sound health. Mr. Robinson suffered from two causes, a nervous disorder and a disease of the blood. No other remedy would have been so well adapted for his case as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they act on both the blood and the nerve. It is this that constitutes the secret of Dr. Williams' discovery and that makes these pills different from any other medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, stomach disorders, the after-effects of the grip, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. They are sold by all druggists."

BIG ROUND OF VISITS.

(Continued from page 3.)

laboratories and equipment for the leper settlement, for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigation for a cure for leprosy. My primary object in going East was to be present at the Second Annual Conference of Public Health officials with Surgeon General Wyman of the P. H. and U. S. M. H. service, at which conference I had the honor to be chairman of the Committee on Leprosy. I had several talks with General Wyman on this subject and also with some of his Assistant Surgeon Generals and from the kindly feeling displayed I feel assured if the medical men of the Territory will stand together, that our requests will have full consideration. I beg to join the former speakers in praise of the excellent work done by Dr. Cofer and his associates on Quarantine Island."

Dr. Judd responding as one of the youngest members of the association, said he remembered the old quarantine station during the cholera epidemic of '95. The new plant was a great institution. He was gratified to see such a complete system in vogue, in view of the fact that Hawaii has become more and more exposed to diseases from foreign shores.

Dr. Sinclair had little to say except that he hoped the association would be equally well pleased with the Hospital for incurables when they visited it. President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health said he had known Dr. Cofer well since his arrival here. He had always impressed him as a man of remarkably strong character. He had never been satisfied with anything but the best. He had been impressed with his unusual capacity as an executive officer. He had been concerned in the promotion of the best health interests of the community. He hoped that Surgeon General Wyman, the head of the department, could soon come to Honolulu to see for himself how well Dr. Cofer had provided for Honolulu on behalf of the Federal Government.

Dr. Pratt thanked the guests for calling upon him for a speech, but as his maiden speech had only been made the night before, he was a little shy about talking.

Dr. Katsuki spoke of the quarantine station in San Francisco Bay with which he was well pleased. The Honolulu station had impressed him greatly. It was an excellent institution. He compared it to one in Japan.

Dr. Day was gratified to find such a great improvement on the island, because he had in times past been associated with its conduct. He hoped to see it in time the finest station in the United States. Honolulu should be proud of it.

Dr. Halsey spoke of a letter recently received from a prominent physician on the mainland in which the latter was congratulating him for his success in the treatment of leprosy, and that there would be a uniform establishment in every state, territory, and country.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Though everything in the Hawaiian commercial system revolves around the Bag of Sugar, there are times when subsidiary interests may be discussed in a business review as an agreeable relief to the monotonous grind of sweetness. This is not the occasion for such a diversion, however, as the week just past has been one of the most interesting that ever happened in the annals of the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands. For more than a score of years there has been an annual convention of the sugar interests—financial together with agricultural and milling—latterly under the name of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. To those who have participated in this year's convention, beginning on Wednesday and holding two sittings daily for three full days, and to those who have followed the newspaper reports of proceedings, it is unnecessary to state that no previous annual assembly of the planters has been so replete with interchange of valuable ideas and experiences for the benefit of the industry. It was with a meeting of great cheer to all who have interests, direct or indirect, in sugar-raising. By the concentration of the intelligence and enterprise of the Association in a board of trustees, which has been active and alert throughout the year, disaster that threatened the plantations has been largely averted and precautions have been established that fairly promise to prevent a similar menace for the future. With the division of pathology of plants about to be added to the agricultural and entomological divisions already in complete working order, the experiment station of the Association will rank with the best of such institutions, public and private, anywhere. Working in harmony with the Territory's agricultural department, the planters have the benefit of a rigid plant quarantine with a man in charge (Mr. Craw) who has a national reputation as an expert. Exhaustive reports on cultivation and manufacture, fertilizing and irrigating, labor-saving devices, etc., were presented by the standing committees of the year and fully discussed in the convention. Cabled reports of a rising sugar market kept the planters in good spirits throughout the meeting.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

It has been a strong week on the local Exchange, with the market for Hawaiian stocks in San Francisco leading the pace. Here Ewa has gone up 25c, Kihel 50c, and \$1. Waiwala \$5, and Pioneer and Oahu each \$2.50, as compared with the highest figures the previous week. In San Francisco H. C. & S. Co. has made an advance of \$4 to \$74 and other Hawaiian stocks have been active and rising. An advance in the price of raw sugar in New York of a quarter of a cent a pound since yesterday week, together with authoritative reports greatly increasing the beet sugar deficiency, influenced the stock market. The following dividends were announced on the 15th: Mutual Telephone Co., 2 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 1-2 per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., 1-2 per cent, and Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1-2 per cent. Transactions reported by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week were in detail as follows:

Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), ten shares and twenty shares respectively at \$122.50; Wilder's Steamship Co. (par \$100), five shares at par; Kihel Plantation Co. (par \$50), blocks of 100, 50 and 21 shares respectively at \$10; Waiwala Agricultural Co. (par \$100), blocks of 100, 120 and 70 shares respectively at \$60; Honoum (par \$100), 65 shares at \$125; Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 150 and 340 shares respectively at \$24; Honolulu Rapid Transit, common (par \$100), 15 shares at \$65; Oahu Railway 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 at 105; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$100), ten shares at \$125.50; Hawaiian Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 50 shares at par; McBryde Sugar Co. (par \$20), 68 shares at \$4.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

There is a feeling of disappointment in mercantile circles over the tardiness of general trade in getting any appreciable benefit from the improved sugar situation that is now becoming an old story. Although it must be remembered that the greater portion of this year's sugar crop was marketed ahead of the rise, yet much of it did receive and is receiving the higher prices and there may be causes for the degree of depression lingering in the lap of prosperity unconnected with the returns on sugar. It would seem in order for the Merchants' Association to appoint a field day for the discussion of conditions of local trade. Meanwhile, the writer of this weekly review will be grateful for any ideas of business men on the subject which may be offered.

Besides the planters' convention already referred to, the week saw an-

in each, in the Union, Porto Rico and the Philippines had already entered the new project and Hawaii was the last to be heard from. He hoped to be able to report to his friend that Hawaii would affiliate.

Those present at the luncheon were Drs. Walters, Raymond, Judd, Sawyer, Knudsen, Hoffmann, Ramos, de Farla, Emerson, Katsuki, Wayson, Hodgins, Pratt, Uchida, Mitamura, Moore, Cooper, Herbert, Camp, McDonald, Davis (U. S. A.), Baker (U. S. A.), Day, Morris, Rhodes, Armitage, Hobdy, James, Sinclair, Mr. L. E. Pinkham.

SEWERS AND GARBAGE.

The guests were then taken across the harbor and conveyed to the sewer pumping station, which was inspected, and to the unfinished garbage crematory. This is in course of construction and the three hoppers were in place. The place where the smokestack was being erected, is being remodelled, the original foundations having caved into the waters of the ocean. This accident has necessitated the additional expense of about \$2,000. The crematory will be able to burn all the garbage of Honolulu. Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Capt. Sam Johnson, head of the garbage department, were both present and explained the workings of the two plants. A crude and very small crematory is in use on the grounds in which the refuse from the fish markets is burned.

THE INFIRM ASYLUM.

The physicians were then conveyed to the Infirmary in automobiles, and the ambulance of the Health Department. They were met at the new administrative building by Dr. H. C. Sloggett, the Asylum superintendent, who, assisted by members of his staff, showed the guests over the grounds. The new administrative building and the apartment house are being built on the same site as the old building, a great improvement over the old.

other important industry represented in the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Stock Breeders' Association. This body discussed behind closed doors an alleged over-production of beef and mutton in this Territory. Such a proposition has appealed to the humorous sense of the community, in view of the fact that meat prices of late have boomed fish market privileges and given a distinct impetus to the cause of vegetarianism. Charles Gay, a large ranchman, is seeking the control of the entire island of Lanai for the business of meat production.

Treasury conditions are better than has been the case for years at this period. Tax collections have been heavier than for two years past. The Treasurer announces his readiness to pay all outstanding warrants tomorrow. These amount to about \$450,000 and there is half a million dollars of current revenue in the vaults.—The Governor has appointed a Public Accounts Commission, empowered by the Legislature to devise an improved system of Territorial finances.—Bills have been opened and a contract will probably be made forthwith for the dredging of the Alakea street slip, which will greatly increase the accommodation for large ocean steamships in Honolulu harbor.—The United States Government has ratified the purchase of lands for fortifications at Waiwala and Puuloa to guard Honolulu.—Strange to say, a \$10,000 contract offered this week attracted no bid, it being a second call for tenders for a combined jail and fire station at Wailuku.

After holding back for some time the Chamber of Commerce has joined the Merchants' Association in the resolve to continue the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. In this connection it has been a subject of common gratification, on the arrival of a mainland mail the other day, to find an advertisement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company prominently displayed in leading periodicals, attracting attention to the Pacific route for tourists with special mention of Hawaii as an object of interest therein.—A trust deed of the Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd., has been recorded. It covers an issue of \$200,000 in bonds, of which it is reported that \$150,000 is taken in San Francisco together with nearly all of the capital stock.—An effort is being made in San Francisco to rehabilitate the project of developing Pacific Heights, one of the finest scenic suburbs of Honolulu, and as well to have the electric railway there reopened, made part of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.'s system and extended to the loftier heights of Tantalus.

old-style buildings in the enclosure which will be razed on the completion of the new structures authorized to be built. Many other improvements were also noted. A new, high fence surrounds the Asylum; lawns have been raised, roads filled and macadamized and there is a generally improved appearance. The patients seemed well cared for. The guests passed through the kitchen where trays had been made up for the patients. Each plate contained roast beef and gravy, browned potatoes, pork and beans and rice, there being also soup, bread, cake and half an orange.

Dr. Sloggett entertained the guests in his dining room, where light refreshments were served. Dr. Sloggett was given a rising vote of thanks for his hospitality.

INCURABLES HOSPITAL.

A long drive was next made to the Hospital for incurables at Kaimuki. The party reached there at 5 p. m. The time of day showed what an advantageous location the hospital occupies, for a magnificent view was then afforded of Honolulu and the valleys. Dr. Sinclair, the physician in charge of the hospital, escorted the visitors through the administrative building, where are located the offices, dispensary and waiting rooms. In the tuberculosis ward were found several patients. The rooms were shown to be in good order and the other ward was seen to be as comfortable as conditions allow.

The cottages devoted to those suffering from general debility held about a dozen men—a sort of old men's home. Everything was seen to be in excellent shape, indicating excellent management on the part of Dr. Sinclair and his assistants. The grounds are being gradually improved. The one thing the hospital lacks in money. With money such can be done for these poor fellows who have only the grace to look forward to, and it is in the description

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, The Set
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Depot: H. Towne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. Depot: L. S. Brown, Ltd., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

Hospital that they can spend their last days.

This morning at 10 o'clock, the physicians will visit the United States army hospital on Wyllie street, which is in charge of Major Davis. At 2 o'clock a meeting will be held in the Symphony Society's clubhouse, where the remainder of the papers will be read and discussed. At 8 o'clock this evening the session will close with a banquet at the Moana Hotel.

LADIES GET BIG MONEY

(Continued from page 3.)
SUSPECTED SLEUTHS.

Apologies of Detective Hatter and Hilo, a few weeks ago Maui people were quite agitated over the presence in Wailuku and elsewhere of two unidentified strangers who were said to be detectives. Rumor had it that they were looking into Maui police matters.

INOCULATING THE SOIL.

Manager L. von Tempky of Haleakala Ranch has sent for the necessary preparation to inoculate some of the worn-out Kula soil with nitrogen bacilli.

NOTES.

The annual convention of Maui teachers called for the 25th is postponed by order of the executive committee until some Friday in January, 1935, owing to the incomplete condition of the new Wailuku school building.

Chairman A. N. Kepoika of the district Republican committee has sent letters to precinct clubs congratulating the officers and members upon the success of their efforts during the recent political campaign.

On the 15th A. T. Tavares was appointed by the wireless deputy tax collector of Makawao district, taking the place of Representative-elect George Copp.

By the Clarendon of Wednesday Mrs. W. H. Field accompanied by her two children, returned to her former home, Wailuku.

By the Kinan of the 15th Forester R. R. Homer, who has been at Hama-kapa and other places, returned to Honolulu.

G. E. Houshorne of Hama-kapa is acting as government inspector on the new road being built by L. M. Whitehouse between Hama-kapa and Kapaeha.

absence of W. G. Smith, sub-land-agent of Kaula, who is away on a vacation on the mainland.

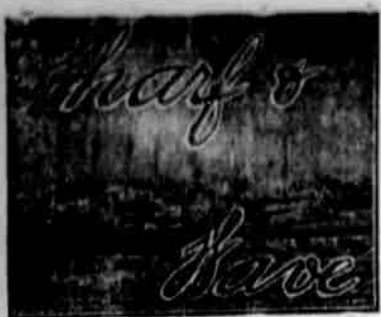
Weather: A heavy rain on East Maui (2 to 4 inches) Wednesday night to Friday morning. It missed the Hana-Hamoa section, which is suffering from a drought, and Wailuku had but a light downfall.

The trustees of the Chamber of Commerce have approved the appropriation of \$1300 per month for the use of the Promotion Committee and the propaganda will go on.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The more it is used the less we be the ravages of disease in infancy to old age. It is a food and a medicine,—a scientific, effective from day to day, and never deceives." "There is about it." Sold by all chemists and druggists.



ARRIVED.

Friday, November 12.

Stmr. Nona, Pederson, from Kauai

ports, 6:30 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hamakua

ports, 5:48 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from the

Orient, 8:50 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 20, 1904.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui

ports, a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from

Kauai ports, 3:40 a. m.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from

Vancouver, 3:30 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai

ports, 5 p. m.

Am. bk. George Curtis, Calhoun, 21

days from San Francisco, a. m.

Monday, Nov. 21.

S. S. Nevada, Green, from San

Francisco, 8:30 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii

ports, 10:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kaula, Bennett, for Laha-

ina and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hawaii

ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nona, Pederson, for Kauai

ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Nov. 20, from

Kauai ports—A. S. Wilcox and wife, C.

M. McLeod, T. Kusaki, Chung Sim, Ed.

Fernandez, M. Lorenz, Chas. Eakin, A.

Bacholiz, K. Watare, H. Sato, Leong

Chung and 44 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Nov. 20, from

Maui ports—Rev. H. Manase, Helen

Nea and child, K. Noa, J. H. Howat,

C. Mitchell, J. O. Wilder, Lau Yin, H.

Ah See, Kong Sing Fat, Miss Emily

Toomey, Capt. Naopala, J. Kahona, S.

Kojima, C. Waldeyer, C. F. Herrick,

E. K. Duvauchelle, wife and child.

Per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Nov. 20,

from the Sound—Mrs. J. A. Paty, Miss

L. B. Paty, J. Marks, W. A. Rowell,

wife and 3 children, C. Muller, J. Mc-

Donald, J. A. Batchelor, Mrs. McCrack-

en, Miss J. B. Park, H. B. Cameron,

A. Wallace, S. Peterson, F. Sutherland,

Mr. Embrie.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kaula, Nov. 21, for La-

haina—P. Barker.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Hutchinson Drug Company,

which is located at Perry, Oklahoma,

U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says:

"We take pleasure in recommending it

to our customers because we believe it

honestly made and a meritorious pre-

paration. We sold it in Old Virginia and

several other states, covering a period

of over twenty years, and have always

found it to give perfect satisfaction." For

sale by all Dealers and Druggists.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for

Hawaii.

Shipping Notes.

The Mikahala will receive freight for

Kauai up to Wednesday. No freight

will be received on Thanksgiving Day,

although the steamer leaves that evening

at six.

The Alameda and Manchuria are both

due from San Francisco next Friday.

The next mail to the Coast will be

by the Gaelic, due here Saturday from

Yokohama.

The Mikahala took 122 Japanese to

Koloa for McBryde and the Nona 144

Koreans to Makaweli and Kekaha last

Saturday. They were a part of the

laborers that arrived on the Korea last

Friday.

The freight transport Dix should be

here about the middle of the week.

She was to have left San Francisco on

the 15th for this port en route to Manila.

She is carrying two and a half million

feet of lumber, 1250 tons of oats and

650 tons of hay. She also takes sixty

mules for Government use in the Philip-

pines.

LOCAL ROSTER
OF PLAGUE
CASES.

(Continued from page 1.)

tent that redounds to the credit of

those that furnish it.

By the grace of the Federal Govern-

ment, in the person of Dr. L. E. Cofer,

the Territory has in the possession of

the Board of Health, ready at all times

for instant service, the latest devices

for destroying the germs of contagious

disease.

The employees of the Board of

Health are as keenly alive when a

case of suspected plague or contagious

disease is reported as the Fire De-

partment at an alarm of fire, and the

machinery of the Board is instantly

in motion and the utmost precautions

are taken.

Destruction of property is no indi-

cation of thoroughness or effectiveness

in preserving and protecting public

health, or eradicating the germs of

disease.

Modern science and appliances have

rendered such destruction unneces-

sary. At best the results of destruc-

tion are questionable. Disinfection

and fumigation penetrate where fire

will not.

The public has other guardians than

the Board of Health. When a case of

plague occurs each and every daily

newspaper in Honolulu, certain Ter-

ritorial officials, Federal authorities, and

Consular officials are immediately no-

tified, so our actions are under close

inspection all the time.

The United States Marine Hospital

Service watches us with keenest

scrutiny and with unceasing vigilance.

By common consent the press of Ho-

loluha has agreed that it is injudi-

cious to mention cases of plague in

their columns and that there is no more

occasion, in fact less, to notice it than

to write up each case of a number of

infectious diseases with which we are

familiar. We are under great obliga-

tions to the newspapers for their atti-

tude.

The recent reports and misapprehen-

sions reaching us from all sides have

led to the belief this plain statement

made before such a Medical Assem-

blage is both proper and judicious, and

will tend to reassure the public and

demonstrate the folly of unfounded

speculation.

Having recently made a circuit of

all the islands I have been gratified

beyond words to express, in finding

the hospitals, both public and private,

of such a high character in plant and

equipment, and to note the liberality

with which they are conducted. I

doubt if any community can be found

that parallels Hawaii in this respect.

One cloud has hung over us in re-

cent months in the matter of Govern-

ment physicians. Their place will soon

be better understood and the right

course will unquestionably be adopted.

The President of the Board of

Health has already paid his compen-

sation to the politicians by trying to

keep them from the Settlement at Mo-

lokal.

Politicians when elected become our

lawmakers and in their hands rests

much of the welfare of the commu-

nity. The politician has a right to en-

gage in political discussion and party

enlightenment and should have our

encouragement, but there is a fitness

in all things.

We have a community of public

charges, unfortunately, but with equal

public rights as to the franchise.

Necessarily the experience of these

charges becomes limited to their nar-

row environment, and their breadth of

view of public policy contracted.

They are susceptible to the arts of

the disturber. The temptation to the

politician is to make such representa-

tions and promises as he thinks will

win votes.

The result of the last campaign is an

unrest in the Settlement which it will

take months to calm down.

Should political visits continue to be

made it is hoped all parties will mu-

tually agree to confine themselves to

party issues and omit practicing on the

susceptibilities of the unfortunate.

Nowhere on the face of this earth is

there an institution that so kindly cares

for its people, as the Territory of Ha-

waii cares for its wards on Molokai.

The Board of Health has asked as the

item of first importance from the United

States Government "Aid in the

scientific study and treatment of Lep-

tose, now beyond our means." The

Governor has exerted his influence. All

feel that, among the great medical dis-

coveries, we may hope science will dis-

cover the means of curing that disease.

Such movements require the support

and persistence of a great Government.

We have appealed to the most pow-

erful influence at Washington, and it

will appear our appeal is beginning

to be heard.

I beg to read a letter received a few

days since from Walter Wyman, M. D.,

Surgeon-General of the United States.

Treasury Department.

Washington, November 5, 1904.

Mr. L. E. Cofer, President Terri-

torial Board of Health, Honolulu,

Hawaii.

My Dear Sir, I have deferred an-

swering your kind invitation to visit

Hawaii, extended through you from the

Board of Health of the Territory of Ha-

waii, and beg leave to state that I have

the matter which prompted the invita-

tion very sincerely at heart and am an-

sincerely trying to do it. For some time

I have been thinking of the importance

of this matter and the great influence

it will have on the health of the Ter-

ritory. I am sure that the Board of

Health will be very glad to have me

visit and that the people of Hawaii will

be very glad to have me visit and that

the people of Hawaii will be very glad

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